The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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VOL. III, NO. 99 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1st May	Persia	8000	...	...
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29 "	Kashmir	9000	...	...
6th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
12th "	Arabia	8000	...	...
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Kaiyan	9000	...	...
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Cale onia	8600	...	...
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Asama Maru	T Sasaki	3801	23rd April	5th May
Tosa Maru	K Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May
Bombay Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	16th May	26th May
	K Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May

For Freight apply to:—

S. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid .....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT

& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSS.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	--	7474	22nd May	...
City of Calcutta	--	7636	...	22nd May
City of Sparta	..	5415	...	12th June
City of Birmingham	--	7497	12th June	...
City of Lahore	--	6947	16th June	...

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	439	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital. £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,275,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 183.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"KASARA," 1,195, Thursday, 29th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday 30th April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185 Monday, 3rd May 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 29th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons. on Thursday, 29th April calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 30th April, calling at Lamu Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

27th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	...	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	989
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mengt-en (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 8

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,000.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/- Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST.—In Fort, on Monday evening, a lady's black satin coat. Collar and cuffs lined "old rose" satin. Will finder please return it to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 172

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 60, Esplanade Road. 882

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS for princesses in a Ruling chief's family. Immediately apply personally to MANILAL H. MEHTA, High Court Vakil. Dubas Wady, Girgaum Back Road. 509

WANTED a small FURNISHED HOUSE, in Lanoulie or Khandalla from the 1st or 15th May. Apply stating full particulars to "C. K. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 192

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board. 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED tenders up to 15th May for 200 woollen grey overcoats and 200 pairs of strong ammunition boots guaranteed to last 12 months for Jail Warders.

GOPAL R. TAMBE,
Inspector-General of Jails, Indore.
Indore, 21st April 1915. 131

WANTED—A QUALIFIED MARINE 2ND ENGINEER with the Board of Trades certificate for service on a steam Tender belonging to the Imperial Lighthouse service, in Ceylon. Apply with testimonials for qualifications and character to Box No. 318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 510

WANTED—A HIGHLY qualified Medical Man for the post of Chief Medical Officer, Patiala State.

Pay from Rs. 1,000 p.m. according to qualifications. Further particulars can be ascertained on application.

None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has considerable experience. No application will be entertained after 31st May 1915.

Apply stating age and qualifications to the JUDICIAL SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Patiala. 130

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the All India Mohamedan Educational Conference. Besides good character and sound health, good knowledge of English and Urdu, experience of office work, power of superintendence, and habits of energetic discharge of duties are necessary qualifications. At present the sanctioned salary is Rs. 200 a month and the starting pay will be Rs. 125 a month with an annual increment of Rs. 25 for the first three years. But the amount of the starting pay may be modified to suit any special case.

All applications may be sent to—
The HONORARY JOINT SECRETARY,
All India Mohamedan Educational Conference.
129 Aligarh U. P.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—20 Miles of Railway Track 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same guage, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.

Also 5 (five) Miles of Light Railway Track 2' gauge section 10. lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.

All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers, unanimously admitted to be the best firm in the field. 336

FOR SALE—Horse and trap, good condition. Also D. B. shot gun, good make, seen in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 503

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

AUCTION SALE—A *Bona Fide* Auction Sale is to be shortly held at Wellington Mews. Owners wishing to send their horses and carriages may apply to the VETERINARY-SURGEON-IN-CHARGE. A good opportunity for sellers. 486

FOR SALE—A small lot of English made Felt Hats of latest fashion for gentlemen, in various colours, arrived per s.s. "Crosby Hall" To save disappointment early inspection is invited by JEHANGIR D. MISTRI & Co., Mahomadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao 511

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Fort Meadow Street, Prince Building, 3rd floor. Apply to DADA DEVRAJ, Chuckla Street. 457

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

CHOWPATY, facing sea, airy ground floor of bunglow, large compound, electric lights, Hindu only. Apply SHANKERLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College. 494

SMART SHIGRAM with fast Arab horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to J. B. MISTRY c/o Central Bank Ltd., Alice Building, Fort. 182

TO LET—Large cool well furnished room with south verandah, good bathroom attached, with board for 2 chums or married couple Rs. 130 each. E. L. Fan and Lift; also small room for one with board Rs. 125. Private family. Wodehouse road. Apply to Box No. 510 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100A

TO BE LET—A good opportunity for Parsis only. HALF the portion of the Ground floor of a Bungalow, Middle Coloba, right on the sea shore. 2 Bedrooms with Bath, Drawing, Dining Rooms, good verandah, kitchen etc., Gardens, E. L. and F. airy and quiet place. Suitable for 2 or 3 persons only. Rent Rs. 90. Boarding available if wanted. Apply to Box No. 317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 504

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines, Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from June 1915.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseer class must have passed one of the following examinations:—

1. the School Final Examination.
2. the European High School Examination.
3. the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce,
4. the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 10th June 1915, at 10 a.m. Application with one rupee registration fee should reach Superintendent, on or before 31st May 1915.

W. J. INGHAM,
Superintendent.
490.

SUPPLY OF FOREST UNIFORMS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of UNIFORMS for the Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards in the Southern Circle during the period commencing May 1st, 1915, and ending March 31st, 1919.

Tenders will be received upto 12 noon of the 18th May, 1915.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

Copies of the Terms of Agreement and Form of Tender may be obtained on application to the Office of the Undersigned at Belgaum.

T. R. BELL,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Camp via Belgaum,
16th April, 1915. 163

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE OF THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of all kinds of waste produced at the above Mills till 30th June, 1915.

Offers will be taken at the Mills by the Manager till 30th instant with Rs. 100 deposit. Tender forms can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the Manager. All the kinds of wastes are ready for inspection at the Mill premises at any time during the day.

SECRETARY.
466

NOTICES.

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Account and Balance Sheet upto 31st December, 1914.
2. To appoint a Director in place of the retiring one.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 28th April to 12th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April 1915. 508

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Accounts upto 31st December, 1914.
2. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the retiring one.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 28th April to 12th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1915. 507

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1915 at 3-30 p.m., (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1914.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1915 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 19th April, to 5th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., Ltd.
M. NISSIM, Manager,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1915. 385.

NOTICE.

IT IS hereby notified for public information that the following conveniences will be available to visitors at the Nandji Hill Station about 40 miles from Bangalore:—

Bungalow accommodation; motor sheds at the foot of the hill chairs and rickshaws for taking visitors up; arrangements for Indian vegetarian meals; services of cook for preparing European meals; stores and provisions for sale; tennis courts, etc.

The season lasts until the end of July 1915.

G. H. KRUMBIEGEL.
Superintendent,
Government Gardens.
Bangalore, 22nd April, 1915. 506.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LIST

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF MR. M. ISAAC'S FURNITURE AT IMPERIAL MANSION CUFFE PARADE, COLABA, ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the teak and blackwood household furniture by well-known makers consisting of sliding dining table and chairs, dinner waggons dumbwaiters, miror back sideboards, meatsafes, drawing room tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, corner cabinets carpets, Rolltop office desk, revolving office chair, carved chiffonier, card table, hall tables and teapoys, easy low and Curzon chairs, palmstands, satsuma vases and ornaments, wall clocks, single and double almirahs clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, single and double cots, wash-hand and dressing tables, chest of drawers, bed room sofas, Ice box cooking pots, rich glass, crockery, and platedware by Army and Navy &c.

The property of M. Isaac, Esq., of the Army and Navy Stores.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES CHOONDRI AND 3,554 PIECES CHOONDRI, GAVAN AND PATAL.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 365 of 1915.

Bulakhidas Vanarsidas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Tallockchand Tarachand and another ..... Defendants.

By order of Seth Bulakhidas Vanarsidas, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the Order, dated the 13th day of April, 1915, made therein, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in the shop in Chumpa Gully, opposite the Last Gate of Mooljee Jetha Market.

16 cases, 1,537 pieces choondri of 27 yards 3,554 pieces choondri, gavan and patal.

In convenient lots to suit the buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. if required will be paid by the purchasers, and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia, and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, 30th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

On FRIDAY, the 30th day of April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction, at "Rahim Mansions"(2nd Flat), on Colaba Causeway, opposite the Apollo Hotel, very valuable and handsome well made household furniture by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and others, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, rich glass and porcelainware, meat-safes, marble topped tables, rich velvet upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, fancy tiled teapoys, rich engravings, rich table ornaments, rich carpets; iron double and single beds, mirror doors almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, towel horses, reclining sofas, book cases, glass door cupboards,—book stands, aluminum utensils etc., etc.

The property of H. Huggett, Esq., Manager, Messrs. Dunnett and Co., proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th April, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND WITH MANGO-TREES, DATE TREES AND A WELL SITUATE OPPOSITE THE BUNGALOW OF MR. MERWANJI MANCHERJI CAMA, AT GONDOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 2nd May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the following piece of land on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of ground situate at Gondovli near Andheri, containing by admeasurement 9500 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 44 Pot Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and Falni No. 2 Survey No. 45 Plot Nos. 10 and 11 together with a well and trees standing thereon, all which premises are situate at or on the southern side of the road leading to Gondovli near Andheri in the District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and are bounded on the west by the vacant land partly belonging to Louise Braz and partly to Pedro Zoozeh, partly to Juleo Movel, partly to Pedroo Vitho and partly to Furdoonji D. Nanji, on the North by the public road leading from Godovli to Marol and on the South by vacant land partly beloning to Inas Kaitra & partly to Pedro Zoozeh and on the East by the vacant land belonging to Mr. H. M. Mehta.

For further particulars & conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

N. B:—The above property will be sold either in one lot or in three separate lots suitable to buyers and private offers will also be taken by the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th April, 1915. o

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. 19

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

From the Palace and Palladium–London.

Mr. EDWIN BRETT
AND
Miss EMMELINE ORFORD

two of England's most popular entertainers in a

Tremendously Funny Skit:
"TWO LITTLE LOVE BIRDS"

as presented with great success in the West End Halls in London.

THE FILM OF THE YEAR !!!
FRENCH VICTORY IN THE VOSGES.

This is a notable event in the history of the Cinematographic World. It is an absolutely Genuine Battle Film taken by Gaumont's special war correspondents.

This is the most Wonderful Film ever taken, and every one should see the tremendous task of our great French Allies. In this Extraordinary Film you see the French and Germans in death grips and is the only occasion in which the two Armies are seen facing each other.

THE EXCELSIOR IS THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

AT 6-30 TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M.

GAIETY TO-NIGHT EDWARDS

SPECIAL VAUDEVILLE AND CINEMA

Thursday, April 29th

GALA NIGHT AND CHANGE

The extremely funny Musical Sketch

"AUTOMATUM"

To be seen to be appreciated.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies' Session 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session 6 to 8 p. m.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30 on (Saturdays only.)
Sunday Session 9 to 11 a. m.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15th MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,278
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Iloilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	8,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

G. M. RANDLE,
Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents.
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

You will do a better day's work!

—and you will feel fitter and fresher all day—if you begin the day with Sanatogen.

In these days of keen competition, the man who "wins through" is the man who does a better day's work than his competitors.

When you come to analyse it, the quantity and quality of the work you do depends, to a large extent, on the amount of nerve-energy you possess. It is nerve-energy that enables you to make the most of your brains, and supplies the "driving-power" essential to success.

Now, Sanatogen definitely *increases* nerve-energy—does not merely stimulate or excite, but increases it to a remarkable degree. The result is that when you take Sanatogen you do more and better work than you have been accustomed to do. Nor is this a temporary effect; it continues day by day, week by week.

Thus, **Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.**, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Isles, writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating tropical climate there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

As the President of the Indian Medical Board, **Sir Havelock Charles**, points out: "While in the temperate zone a great strain of work may be endured without impairment of power, in the tropics the powers of resistance are greatly lowered, and eventually, in the predisposed, the nerve break-down called Neurasthenia ensues."

Whether or not you are predisposed to Neurasthenia, you will certainly benefit by taking Sanatogen, especially at this time of the year when the excessive heat throws an extra strain on the system. Thus, the Wife of **Mr. Justice Kensington** writes: "In the great heat of Lahore, where it is especially trying, Mr. Kensington and I have taken Sanatogen, and we have both found it a wonderful reviver and nerve-tonic."

Begin by taking Sanatogen regularly every morning, with or after breakfast.

This will enable you to acquire that extra nerve-energy which spells success in every business and profession; which gives you a zest and a delight in your work; which makes you keen and concentrated, alert and self-confident, and thus gives you the power to realise your ambitions.

Write for a Free Booklet.

Take the first step *to-day*, not to-morrow—*now*, not presently.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. Provided you mention this paper, we will send you a Free Copy of "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates." This is a practical handbook, written by an experienced physician and containing a great deal of useful information. Address: A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226. G.P.O., Bombay.

Sanatogen
THE NERVE — FOOD

3½ lbs. Re. ONE

I C. O. COTTON SEED OIL

is now widely used for all cooking purposes in place of BUTTER, GHEE, or OLIVE OIL. Sold by all progressive stores and dealers.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ld.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2136.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, April 26.

Conditions remain disturbed over the Bay. Rainfall has increased slightly in Burma. Thunderstorms occurred in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The weather is unsettled in the extreme north.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu one and a half inches, Akyab one, Drosh and Hyderabad (Deccan) a half, Raichur one, Cocanada one and a half.

Forecast:—Some increase of rain in north-east India and along the western Himalaya.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th April 1915 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately clouded in the north Punjab. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Multan. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures are generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in excess at most stations. Maximum temperature is in defect at Allahabad; minimum temperature is above the average in the northern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity remains above the average in Sind. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is also higher than usual in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.21in. of rain. Cloud has increased on the Kathiawar coast but skies remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar.

The Central Provinces.—Rajpur records 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the area of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased at Raipur and Chanda. Maximum temperature has fallen at Raipur; minimum temperature is below the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Ratnagiri and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.67in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity has increased in south Hyderabad. Night temperature has fallen and is now in large defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate showers have been reported from south Central India West, the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces and south Hyderabad during dust or thunderstorms. Thunderstorms have also occurred in south Malabar and Ceylon.

Thundershowers are likely in Malabar and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 26th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	10.82	..
Do. (25th)	81.2	69.4	63	..	..	—0.10
Jask	92.2	75.9	66	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	92.1	83.7	58	..	4.43	0.75
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.6	83.5	25	..	0.95	—0.74
Rawalpindi	99.8	72.4	53	0.01	11.37	1.45
Lahore	106.7	77.6	41	..	5.26	1.55
Hissar	110.2	80.2	22	..	3.89	..
Ambala	101.7	78.1	44	..	5.49	—0.88
Delhi	103.4	78.0	57	..	12.10	8.98
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.5	81.8	53	..	8.17	2.33
Mainpuri	105.2	80.1	54	..	4.55	2.02
Jhansi	110.4	81.9	35	..	3.64	1.69
Cawnpore	100.0	79.3	62	..	3.52	1.33
Allahabad	100.9	77.0	56	..	5.06	—2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	115.1	76.8	63	..	1.17	—0.07
Karachi	86.6	76.9	68	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	105.8	80.2	32	..	3.70	2.25
Jaipore	107.6	81.2	29	..	3.62	2.00
Kotah	110.0	85.6	26	..	5.99	4.65
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	100.6	72.6	74	..	1.48	0.90
Dwarka	85.4	77.2	88	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	84.6	76.0	78	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	102.3	73.1	71	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	105.4	76.2	71	..	0.31	—0.46
Surat	99.1	78.2	72	..	0.45	—0.31
Ahmedabad	106.7	77.3	70	..	0.33	—0.09
Deesa	107.4	74.7	53	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	105.2	72.8	44	..	4.60	3.79
Indore	104.1	73.1	57	0.21	2.84	1.81
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.9	74.2	35	..	3.84	1.04
Sangor	105.0	77.2	21	..	2.70	1.15
Hoshangabad	106.3	77.8	32	..	5.11	3.23
Khandwa	107.4	79.4	38	..	3.11	1.84
Akola	106.6	76.1	33	..	5.59	3.30
Amroat	105.6	74.2	48	..	4.77	2.50
Nagpur	105.4	71.5	39	..	5.93	2.94
Chanda	107.5	72.0	55	..	6.86	2.45
Raipur	100.9	73.6	61	0.11	3.16	0.37
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.0	78.2	76	..	1.19	—0.54
Ratnagiri	90.6	76.3	72	..	0.64	—0.19
Mormugao	91.6	80.9	69	..	1.72	—0.21
Karwar	90.7	80.5	75	..	6.09	3.70
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.1	78.1	38	..	4.90	3.93
Ahmednagar	101.6	63.5	29	..	3.33	1.57
Poona	100.2	63.2	38	..	1.40	—0.28
Sholapur	103.8	74.3	21	..	6.67	4.57
Bijapur	102.4	75.4	39	..	6.52	4.52
Belgaum	97.3	67.0	70	..	5.03	1.25
Aurangabad	103.6	69.8	44	..	5.00	2.31
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.4	76.9	46	..	4.39	1.82
Hyderabad	98.2	64.6	78	0.67	4.98	1.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	94.5	80.2	68	..	3.95	—0.75
Calicut	93.1	80.1	83	..	14.97	4.68
Cochin	92.8	76.7	76	..	27.06	11.37
Colombo	90.5	78.6	86	0.50	30.46	—5.46
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.1	74.2	67	0.08	7.74	0.26
Bellary	97.7	74.9	58	..	5.92	2.76
Cuddapah	103.8	81.3	42	..	9.30	4.07
Madras	92.9	78.9	74	..	24.96	3.96
Bangalore	91.8	70.0	62	..	5.58	—0.39
Coimbatore	99.2	71.8	67	..	7.76	0.58
Trichinopoly	100.1	75.5	72	0.06	7.75	—2.83
Negapatam	91.5	82.9	84	..	33.33	—7.91

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.703	inches.
Temperature of Air	84.8	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2	"
Dew Point	74.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.715	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.0	"
Minimum do. do.	79 2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,ENE,W,NW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	140	mile

ISLAM AND MODERNISM.

PROFESSOR ARNOLD'S LECTURE.

Professor T. W. Arnold concluded during mail week the course of addresses he has been giving at University College, London, on "Islam in India." His recent lecture on the rise of a Modernist movement in Indian Mohammedanism was of special interest and deserves the careful study of all who seek information on the present state of thought in Islam. Professor Arnold said this movement had the support of the noblest spirits in the Indian Mohammedan community, and that under its influence differences of sect and race tended to be obliterated, while the doctrines of the faith assumed a simpler and more enlightened form. The movement was not necessarily heterodox, because the fundamental doctrine of Mohammedanism remained; it took the form of attempts to remove what were held to be accretions on the faith—and especially of those forms of belief and practice which could not be brought into harmony with modern ideas. The tendency was to re-state the doctrine of authority, to reject the glosses of commentators on the Koran, and to offer fresh interpretations of its text which should be in harmony with modern thought.

The greatest influence in this direction had been exercised by Sayyid Ahmed Khan, a theologian, social reformer, educationist, politician and administrator, who died in 1898. One of his aims had been to reconcile modern theology with modern science. He rejected a large mass of traditionary exegesis and strove to reduce the main t'esis of Mohammedanism to a simple statement More particularly he combated the teaching of intolerance, which went so far at the time he was writing and lecturing that it was felt by many of his co-religionists to be a very dangerous thing to even learn the English language. Much of his writing took the form of apologetics, and was an attempt to show that many institutions of Islam had been perverted from their original character. For example, he said that slavery was abhorrent to the spirit and teaching of Islam. He said also that the Prophet intended to discourage polygamy and ultimately to abolish it. He maintained that the Prophet made no attempt to spread his religion by the sword, and that the future life assured to the believer was noble and pure, though pre-figured in the language of picturesque allegory.

In recent years a movement had arisen amongst the teachers of Mohammedanism—those who in that faith most nearly correspond with a clergy—which was an outcome of Sayyid's teaching. There was an annual gathering of these teachers, which was known as the Nadwat-al-Ullama. The movement was a flourishing one with a large college and a number schools; and in the same way as the great university of Cairo had introduced more modern branches of study into its curriculum, so these people, along with the old traditionary learning, had approximated a little to more modern views of education and training.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th April, 1915, was inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	Ap.	h. m	ft. in.
M.	26	m 8 50	25 7	26	m 2 40	18 4
		9 3a	26 8		2 44a	18 8
Tu.	27	m 9 40	27 1	27	m 3 17	16 11
		9 46a	27 5		3 34a	18 0
W	28	m 10 27	28 5	28	m 3 55	15 6
		10 22a	27 11		4 20a	17 8
Th.	29	m 11 13	29 5	29	m 4 34	14 4
		11 10a	28 3		5a	18 4
F.	30	m 11 59a	30 1	30	m 5 14	13 7
	May.	11 58a	28 3	May	5 51a	17 6
Sat.	1			1	m 6 58	13 3
		0 45a	30 3		6 38a	13 10
SUN.	2	m 0 37	27 11	2	m 6 38	13 6
		1 32a	29 11		7 28a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 26 (Monday	" 6h 14m.	" 6h 59m
" 27 (Tuesday)	" 6h 13m.	" 6h. 59m
" 28 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 0m
" 29 (Thursday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 0m
" 30 (Friday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 0m
May. 1 (Saturday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 1m
" 2 (Sunday)	" 6h. 11m'	" 7h. 1m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h 42.4s. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h 5-7th. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 6h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h. 49-5th. p.m

It is notified by the telegraphic authorities that owing to interruptions on the telegraph lines between Calcutta and Rangoon, ordinary telegrams for Burma cannot be accepted in Bombay until further notice.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take.

180—4

Debility

When you feel limp and washed out, weary and fatigued with no inclination for exertion—your body is in a run-down condition—you are debilitated. You need something to put fresh "go" into you—you need a fortnight's Iron 'Jelloids' treatment costing but 14 annas. Unequalled as a tonic restorative, Iron 'Jelloids' are most easy to take, inexpensive, and cannot injure the teeth nor cause constipation.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood — renew vitality

IRON 'JELLOIDS' make the blood rich and vigorous with the result that the whole body benefits—vitality and energy are restored—good spirits are regained—you feel fit and well again. Start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' to-day.

Dr. Andrew Wilson said:—"When a man or youth feels out-of-"sorts and is not so ill as to require medical advice, he cannot do "better than try a fortnight's treatment of IRON 'JELLOIDS' "No. 2A. (containing Quinine) as a suitable and effective remedy."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.*) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1. ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2. ... ... " 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. .. 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.

Manufactured only by:

THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Road, London, England.

THE GHOST IN THE TRENCHES.

STRANGE STORY OF THE BATTLE OF MONS.

A remarkable article on the ghosts of Belgium appears in the "Occult Review," in which Mr. Elliott O'Donnell, well known for his investigations into psychic phenomean, relates some strange experiences.

Belgium for its size can, he says, testify to having seen more homicides—more deeds of cruelty and rapine—that any other country in Europe, and on that account it can point to many more hauntings. Prior to the war Mr. O'Donnell was engaged in collecting accounts of ghostly happenings on the Continent, and has now selected a few that have come from Belgium. Bruges, he says, is the most haunted town in Belgium.

But it is the "ghosts" of the war that are most interesing at the moment, and here is a story obtained from men who were in the trenches at Mons.

"Two wounded soldiers," the writer relates, "told me that during the Battle of Mons they kept seeing the figure of an old woman in a queer poke bonnet and bright blue skirt, who repeatedly got in their line of fire.

"'At first we thought she was a Belgian farm woman,' they said, 'but when she continued to move about under a constant hail of bullets, some of which must have hit her, we realised she was nothing human. We commented on her presence, and a sergeant who overheard us exclaimed, 'So you see her, too, boys. It's my old mother, who died twelve years ago, in her eighty-second year. I believe she's come for me.'

"'And he spoke the truth,' my informants added, 'for directly he had finished speaking a shrapnel burst almost on the top of us, and literally blew him to pieces. We lay wounded there for some hours, but the old woman did not appear again.'"

QUEEN MARY'S CHAT WITH SOLDIERS

SURPRISE VISIT TO VICTORIA BUFFET

Queen Mary, in company with Princess Mary, visited Victoria Station on Saturday Mar. 27, to inspect the free buffet for soldiers and sailors going to and returning from London, which has been established there by the British Red Cross Society. It was a surprise visit.

To a Belgian soldier the Queen talked for some time in French, a language she appeared to speak fluently. The soldier modestly volunteered the information that he was just back from France and that only two or three days ago he had the pleasure of seeing the Prince of Wales in the immediate neighbourhood of the trenches.

This naturally interested the Queen very much, and she asked how the Prince looked. Her Majesty also spoke to other soldiers, asking them about their experiences, and remarking how advantageous it was to have a buffet of that kind, where they could get hot drink and substantial food.

Both the Queen and the Princess examined the articles of food from the men's side of the counter. They also inquired as to the kind of drinks which were given, and the Queen wanted to know whether there was a greater demand for tea, coffee, or chocolate.

Her Majesty and the Princes went behind the counter, where the Queen displayed her practical knowledge of cooking and storing requirements. She examined the store cupboards and suggested that on cold days the provision of soup as well as tea, coffee, and chocolate, might be desirable.

One of the soldiers showed the Royal visitors a fragment of shell which, as he explained, was part of one that had killed two of his comrades and wounded others.

The Queen expressed entire satisfaction with the buffet and all its arrangements. As the Royal ladies drove away they were heartily cheered.

NEUTRAL WAR REVIEW.

FRENCH WRITERS REFUSE TO DISCUSS WITH GERMANS.

Professor Hoberlin, of Berne University, intends to visit France shortly (according to Senor de Ibro, in the morning's "Echo de Paris") with a view to the foundation, in Switzerland, of a neutral review for the discussion of questions arising from the war. Many German university professors are in favour of the idea, and it is hoped to obtain French contributors, so that intellectual relations between France and Germany may be restored to some extent.

Two eminent Frenchmen, M. Gustave Lanson and M. Ernest Lavisse, have already declined to collaborate. M. Janson asks the Swiss promoters what they would do in such case if there were Uhlans at Basle, if shells were falling on Neuchatel and if women at Zurich or children at St. Gall were being killed by aeroplane bombs. It is impossible, M. Lanson added, under present circumstances, for any patriotic Frenchman to discuss how and when intellectual relations can be resumed with Germans.

PARSI PUBLIC TRUST FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the administration of the Parsi Public Trust Funds is a subject of interest to the Parsi community, and the encouragement of Zoroastrian Scholarship one of general interest, I do not think any apology is due from me if I take up your space in order to put before the public some interesting facts as to how these funds are utilised for the encouragement of Parsi or Avesta Scholarship.

In the last four or five years the Trustees have supported and encourageed Scholarship by purchasing among other publications 25 copies of "Anthropological Papers" by the amiable secretary to the Parsi Panchayet, 10 copies of that handy annual the "Zoroastrian Calender," which is surely not scholarly; 50 copies of the scarcely more scholarly work, "The Wisdom of Zoroaster" and 25 copies of the unintelligible "Holy Hymns" by a young man who is at present in a lunatic asylum. They are also subscribing to a rankly Theosophical Gujarati monthly magazine "of religion and philosophy" which only recently used to advertise aphrodisacs and powerful magic talismans, working for one or ten years according to the price.

Now, for some reason known to themselves, the Trustees have refused to purchase a single copy of Dastur Dr. Dhalla's recently published original treatise on "Zoroastrian Theology." Not only is the book acknowledged on all hands to be a work of sound scholarship and research,—it was offered a place in Jastrow's series of monographs on religious systems—but even the experts consulted by the Trustees are said to have recommended the book as being fully worthy of support. But the venerable Elders of our community have decided that the book is not fit to rank with the effusions of an unfortunate lunatic or the equally pitiful vapourings of fanatics who are, unfortunately, not demented. If it is true, as whispered, that these venerable Elders wanted Nietzche's "Thus spake Zarathushtra" to be translated into Gujaarati, imagining in their innocence that frankly irreligious book to be a learned treatise on Zoroastrianism by some mild-mannered German Professor, then one can partially understand the vagaries I have outlined above.—Yours, etc.

P. A. WADIA.

Hormazd Villa,
Malabar Hill.

The death occurred at Bangalore on Sunday night of Mr. Hector M. Upshon, retired Asst. Commissioner of the Madras City Police, at the age of 65, due to coma supervening an old ailment.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. B-13

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

WAR AND INDUSTRY.

MANUFACTURING CENTRES.

The following interesting article on the effects of the war on our great industrial centres was contributed to the "Daily Telegraph" in mail week.

Before attempting to consider some of the criticisms which are levelled at the cotton industry, and some of the suggestions which are made for improving its condition when the war is over, it will be well to get firmly into our heads, to begin with, a few salient points about the magnitude of the industry. By adopting this course we may avoid pitfalls into which it is easy to go neck and crop.

In normal times cotton goods of the value of over £500,000 are made in Great Britain daily by an army of operatives numbering 600,000. Of these goods about £120,000 worth are consumed in the United Kingdom; the rest go abroad. No other country in the world exports cotton goods to anything like the extent that Great Britain exports them. Other countries mainly confine their spinning and manufacturing of cotton to their home requirements, exporting a comparatively small quantity. The reverse is the case in Great Britain. With us exports are the main consideration.

And yet, if we may judge by astonishingly confident assertions which are sometimes made in consular reports, the exporters of cotton goods from England are utterly incompetent. Time after time we have been told that our foreign competitors set an excellent example by studying the peculiarities of foreign markets, by showing that they think nothing is too much trouble if they can satisfy the wishes of intending buyers, while English firms content themselves with saying, in tones which are not too polite: "These are our goods. These are the goods that will best suit your purpose. You must take, not what you want to buy, but what we want to sell."

In a few isolated cases this sort of thing may have happened, but to suppose for a second that this is the rule, or anything like the rule, is simply false. The merchants of Manchester take the greatest pains to discover the requirements of their foreign customers. They are never free from the study of new designs. These designs they send to their agents abroad, who in turn submit them to the native dealers. The final design, as a rule, is the outcome of the combined intelligence and experience of all these people. What more can be done?

THE SHIPPER'S POSITION.

No one knows better than the Manchester shippers that to stay in the old ruts is to court disaster. Is he not in a trade in which fashions change, Are not the women of Cairo, Pekin, Calcutta as fond of novelty as their Western sisters? If he wants any other reminder that he must move warily and yet spiritedly, the merchant has it when he makes a mistake as the best of them do now and then. Let him lose a market by delays in transport, or send out goods which do not suit the public taste, and he speedily has the goods thrown on his hands, unsaleable except at a ruinous sacrifice. And meanwhile he has the mortification of seeing his rivals not only keeping their own trade, but appropriating part of his. This allegation of indifference to the demands of customers is baseless, and may be put on one side.

It is possible that the origin of the charge may be traced that a German, an Austrian, or an Italian agent has been more obliging than an English agent in a special transaction. And the allegation may be true, but true for a particular reason. The English firm may have been fully employed on better work, from which it could not afford to turn aside.

A simple illustration will perhaps be the easiest way of pressing the point home. Not long ago a party of Englishmen were shown through the cotton weaving shed of a distinguished Swiss manufacturer, who pointed out to them with pride that his looms were employed in the production of about 200 different kinds of cloth. If he had not a different cloth for every customer he must have had one for every town in every canton. Snugly ensconced behind his tariff walls he prospered. He was an enterprising man, who knew his business and he reaped the reward of his energy and his knowledge.

Any day you may go into many a Lancashire weaving shed, turning out ten times as much work as the shed of the Swiss manufacturer, and you will find all the looms manufacturing, not 200 kinds of cloth but one kind only—a cloth bearing a mark famous throughout the world. The marks sells it. The mark gives it a standing amongst cotton goods similar to that which the British sovereign has in currency. If anyone were to suggest to the owner of a shed carrying on a business of this character that he should side-track into some fancy line to suit the whim of the moment he would smile grimly, but he would take no further notice. If his trade were falling off, if he had looms idle, he would quickly respond but as long as he is fully employed in making cloth which commands a regular and ready sale why should he change?

AN INDEPENDENT RACE.

Sometimes the question is asked why there is not more co-operation among cotton manufacturers. The answer is that the natural independence of the men engaged in the trade keeps them apart. The varieties of cotton goods are innumerable, and the owner of each variety guards his secret jealously. Millowners do not mind rounds of inspection of their mills by people who are not in the trade, but they draw the line at inspections by fellow-experts. They fear that the latter would get to know too much.

A curious example of the existence of this spirit occurred the other day. The Government were in need of a special kind of cotton cloth, exceptionally strong, and of exceptionally good quality. Only about half a dozen firms in Great Britain make it. Outside Great Britain it is not made at all; the yarn is too fine for foreign spindles. Representatives of the six firms were called together to consider the situation. It was a very embarrassing experience. Anyone with half an eye could see that, though they were all anxious to help the Government, and were all aware that they alone could produce the cloth which would bear the strain which was proposed to be put upon it, yet they were as nervous about one another, and as little disposed to be confidential, as half a dozen prima donnas would have been if they had been called together and asked to blend their priceless voices into one swelling volume of sound, and to accept along with the loss of their individuality a much-reduced fee.

The fact is that in the manufacture of the countless varieties of goods included in the £500,000 a day there is room for all the individuality as well as all the energy and enterprise that are available. The worst thing that could happen would be that those who engage in the trade should get into deep grooves. Tastes and fancies are as variegated as cloudshapes on a stormy day. Goods that are in high favour in the South of England are unsaleable in the North, and vice versa, and as this is the case in a little island like ours, it follows that there must be infinite variety in the numerous races of the many vast lands to which cotton goods are sent.

The trade is self-reliant, full of confidence, quite able to maintain its position of pre-eminence. It knows that considerable risks have to be run. The raw material grows in tropical countries only, thousands of miles away from Lancashire. It is peculiarly liable to deadly assaults from changes of the weather and the attacks of destructive insects. During the course of the last thirty years it has varied in price from 3d. a pound to 10d. a pound, with innumerable fluctuations between. These fluctuations are the bane of legitimate trading, and are often intensified by the operations of speculators. Hitherto all efforts to defeat the speculators have failed; they are not permanently successful. But they continue, and latterly they have received encouraging support from the American Government, which is specially interested in the matter, as America supplies about 60 per cent. of the cotton crop of the world, and the price of American cotton has a powerful influence upon all cotton prices.

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR.

Perhaps the most serious disability under which the Lancashire cotton trade suffers at the present time is the shortage of labour. Even before the war started this scarcity was apparent, and it is still observable though the output of the mills has been considerably reduced since July owing to the drain of the war. What makes the deficiency really serious is that it arises among the young people—among those who should be "coming on." Factory life in this generation does not appear to be as attractive as in past generations.

Many blame our system of education. Others account for the change by pointing out that attention to modern machinery, highly speeded up, makes demands upon the workers much more strenuous than was known in the past. Others, again, contend that young people are kept away because the conditions imposed upon the younger class of operatives are inequitable, at any rate in spinning mills. A fully fledged spinner is called a minder, and under his direction he has two juniors, a big-piecer and a little-piecer. The charge is that both these juniors are underpaid, and that they would not tolerate their position were it not for the hope that they in turn will be minders some day, and that they will then be able to make good the arrears that are due to them, presumably by themselves in turn underpaying their piecers. However this may be, the fact remains that piecers are scarce, and the only apparant remedy is that which is proposed in order to get labourers back to the land—better pay.

THE FUTURE.

Of the capacity of the Lancashire spinners and manufacturers to deal successfully with any developments which may arise there is not the smallest doubt. They are easily the first men of their craft in the world. Many of the leading men in the cotton trade on the Continent have learnt their business in England. Knowing the lead that England has attained in this branch of commerce, they send their sons here. Here they purchase their machinery. Englishmen were the inventors of the principal machines which deal with the cotton fibre, and the advantage which the inventions gave them in the closing years of the eighteenth century they have never lost.

It has to be remembered also that in India and Egypt, and, to a smaller extent, in other countries under British rule, the Empire possesses cotton fields second only in importance to those of America. For the extension of cotton-growing in Egypt, or, rather, in the Egyptian Soudan, the Government has made a grant of £3,000,000. Cotton-growing in India also is being encouraged, and looked upon as the most hopeful of the sources of future supply. The development of cotton-growing within the Empire is of the first importance, as every year the United States are using in their own mills larger and larger quantities of their own cotton. And though the American planters, whose confidence in their resources and in their capacity for using them is not handicapped by the smallest doubt, declare that they can meet all the requirements of the world from their own fields, the wisdom of not having all the eggs in one basket is unquestioned.

An abundant supply of raw cotton at a reasonable price is as essential to the welfare of Lancashire as the light of the sun. Where the cotton is grown is a matter of secondary importance, though patriotism gives preference to areas within the limits of the British Empire.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 26.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	Nil.

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.-J.	5.65
J.-J.	5.72
J.-A	5.80
O.-N.	5.96
J.-F.	6.02
M.-A.	6.08

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 26.

The market to-day opened steady and a fair business is reported in contracts.

Ready cotton again continues in good demand, houses being the buyers.

This afternoon at Colaba the market opened steady and gave way a matter of Rs. 1-2 from morning quotations, but later recovered and became steady again.

A moderate business was done in the bazaar in Broach for May at 232. Little was done in other styles.

New crops are again steady with Broach at 265 and Akolas 230, but very little business is reported.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 171.
Fine M. G. Broach, May, 232-3.
Khamgaum Akola, May, 204-5.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January, 197.
Good Broach, April, about 265.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	265	Apr. 25'16
M. G. "	232	..	..	1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	..	197	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	182	167	..	May 1915
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	216	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore	214	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	211	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	209	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description	206	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	204	..	..	Do.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant. C. 13

Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	230 Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	214 Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	220/1 May25'
M. G. Miraj	..	..	235 Do.
M. G. Compts.	..	..	234 Do.
M. G. Bengals	..	172	.. Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:.	..	231	.. Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTION AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 24th April 1915:—

Cotton	18,905	Bales.
Wheat	22,230	cwts.
Linseed	8,721	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,036	,,
Ginjellyseed	880	,,
Groundnuts	1,533	,,
Castorseed	5,009	,,
Rice	1,150	,,
Myrabollams	2,475	,,
Cottonseed	4,780	,,
Mowraseed	648	,,
Gram	5,198	,,
Joowar	4,775	,,
Maize	18	,,
Barley	13	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. Ready Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi April-May ..... Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 6 R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-12-3, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed

Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6.5, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 26-8 B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 27, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed ..... Rs. 4, B. T. per cwt.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-10, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed

Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
White s-m, gr. 15 per cent ..... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy nominal.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar 10 per cent. Rs. 44-8 B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy. nominal.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 31-32d. May,
Bank's Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4, 7-32d.
Do. Do. forward .....1s. 4 7-32d, May.
Do. 4 m-s. ready ..... 1s. 4 9-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do 174
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133½
Do. Shanghai 170½
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 148¾ o 149

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-3
Australian Bar Bold	24-4-0
Bombay Bar Gold	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	62-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 26.

The Cotton Mill Share Market ruled steady in the morning but at the close a slight drop in quotations was recorded.

In Mill shares Davids declined to Rs. 560.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 445 advanced to Rs. 452½ but closed at Rs. 442½.

Ahmedabad Advance were placed at Rs. 765.

Simplex improved to Rs. 267½ and Finlays to Rs. 270.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 182½ and Crescent to Rs. 95.

Indore Malwas advanced to Rs. 195.

Centrals stood steady at Rs. 1,880 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,320.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,592½.

Port Cannings changed hands at Rs. 782½.

Telephones were placed at Rs. 103-8.

Bombay Electric Tram Company ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 219.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 920.

McKenzies' Saw Mills and shares changed hands at Rs. 181.

Mandra Bhons were placed at Rs. 50 and Central Provinces Railway shares at Rs. 119.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood steady at Rs. 93½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds improved to Rs. 99¾.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, April 24.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Conference held in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, proposed Mr. Joseph Baptista, Barrister, Bombay, as President. About twenty-four subjects were proposed for consideration by the Conference, including propositions praying for the success of British arms in the present war, the extending of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty, recording the Conference's sorrow at the late Mr. Gokhale's death, thanking his Majesty the King-Emperor for observing total abstinance during the war and consideration of Self-Government for India. The Conference meets in Kirloskar Theatre on 8th, 9th and 10th May.

The Leading

OPTICIANS

OF BOMBAY

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

KALBADEVI ROAD,

(Opposite the Post Office)

Bombay

Sole Manufacturers in India

of

High-class Lens Specialities.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	54½
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,595
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,750
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	55
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	18
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. {O 50 P 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	61xd
Mercantile Bank .. £ {12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
{12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	25	765
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	Nil.	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	117½
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	620
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	390
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	187½
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	60	1,680
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	450
Colaba Land & Mill .	700	..	50	1,350
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent ..	100	April.	Nil.	95
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	181½
David ..	250	do.	20	560
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	173½
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	442½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1,220
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	267½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	450
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	282½
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	98
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	Nil.	103½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	25	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	850
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	6	195
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	11	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	20	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,270
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	695
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	60	1,220xd.
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,145
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	50	1,675
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,000	..	60	2,350
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	21½xd.
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,090
Phœnix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	7	165
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	25	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Yr. 35	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,500
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	267½xd.
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	985
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	Nil.	107½
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	203½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	35	1,520
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,025xd.
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {O .. P ..	500	..	Nil.	350
	500	..	Nil.	660
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	6	235xd
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	..	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	88
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Yr.	920
Bo. Electric Sup. {P and T.Co. Ld. {O	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171
	£10	..	6%	219
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land & Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam {O Navigation Co. {P	250	Mar.-Sept.	65Yr.	187½
	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	247½
Central I.M. Co. Ltd.	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of India Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	530
The Eastern {O .. Chemical Co. {D 25h	£1	Nil.	Nil.	} 1sh.
	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	} prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 200 {O ..	250	..	Nil.	245
	100	..	Nil.	87
Katni Cement {D .. P ..	40	..	Nil.	115
	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Oil Co. {O. {Old 100 New Issue 75 {P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	121
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	155
Mansland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Mansland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	645
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 3½	38
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	782½
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel {O Co {P	75	Jan.	6%	99
	37	&	..	198
	150	June	6%	158
Tata Hydro Elec. O P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,112½
	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,110
Tata "Hydro" Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem.
Thacker & Co. ..	50	May.	25%	200
Telephone Co. ..	25	..	Rs. 3	103½
Treacher & Co. ..	50	July	Nil.	462½

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
XD—Ex-dividend
CD—Cum dividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500 nom 50
Bibert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Areul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	D.	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M ..	250	..	..	125
Ingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., .	400	Nov.	50	735
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	500 xd
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	122
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	180	Do.	9%	150
Ahmedabad Prantji Railway ..	500	Do.	6½%	645xd.
Ahmedabad Prantji Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	118
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	102
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 50 ..	100	Do.	New	50
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.		74½
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50.	100	Jan.-July.	New	55
*Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	176
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	572½
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100.	100	Jan.-July.	4%	121

* 4% Int. paid during Construction.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 26

Pundua — Durban

DEPARTURES.

April 26.

Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta
Onda	LeGrand	Cacutta
Worsley Hall	King	London etc.
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels have entered the Docks for loading.

Steamers	Montebello	for	Genoa, etc.
,,	Firenzie	for	Do. do.
,,	Herakles	for	Gottenburg, etc.
,,	Oriental	for	China Ports.
,,	Kirin Maru	for	Japan.
,,	Bahrein	for	Aden, etc.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. T. Andreasen, arrived here yesterday from Durban, which port she left on the 6th instant, with general goods and 27 saloon and 377 deck passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Poona:—The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Poona, outward bound, passed Perim, and is due here at 8 a.m. on Sunday May 2nd.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, April 26th, 1915.

A. Herakles	Berg	W. A. G & Co
B. Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
C. Colenso	Stephens	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Onda	Le Grands	M. M. & Co
H. Heiyo Maru	Nakuma	M. B. Kaisha
K. Kurinkasan Maru		N. Y. K
N. Militades Embricos	Charitons	D. Nanjee & Co
P. Soldier Prince		D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	M. Ismail	K. N. & Co.
Porden		
Courland		
Bahadurl		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N Y Kaisa
3	Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
4	Luzon Maru	Minita	N. Y. K.
5	Bahrein	Bouvet	
8	Montebello	Archisacrio	Italian Line
12	Firenzie	Merlo	Italian Line
14	Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
15	Barpeta	Minnett	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Navara	Hatharington	M. M. & Co
5	Persia	Selby Hall	P. & O Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie		MacDonald	W. & A.G. & Co
Clan Farquhar		Kerr	J. F. & Co
Galita			M. M. & Co
Kasenga		Exford	W. A. G. & Co
Nour-a-Bahr		Nacoda	G.A. Mithwani
Okara		Livingston	M. M. & Co
Ormara		Lean	M M & Co
Palamcotta		Downing	M. M. & Co
Pundua		Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Ula		Oliver	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embiricos (s) 175 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 75 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. E. Bode & Sons; 16 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 200 bales wool, Doogersee S. Joshi.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 45 bales cowhides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 4 cwts. beeswax, 100 cwts. cashewnuts, A. H. Bandally; 94 cwts. kachura, S. Khetsey & Co.; 36 cwts. cardamoms, G. Suchedina & Co.; 10 bales cowhides, 16 bales goat and sheep skins, A. & E. H. Mohomed; 7 bales woollen carpets, King, King & Co.; 2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.; 10 bales woollen cuttings, Jeena & Co.; 36 bales cowhides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 20 bales cowhides, 58 goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 5 bales namdas, 2 bales silk, King, King & Co.; 2 cwts. deerhorns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 200 cwts. cuttlefish, P. Meharally; 10 bales fishmaws, 376 bales dry ginger, E. Mohomed; 59 cases bristles, 22 cwts. beeswax, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 20 bales cowhides, H. M. H. Oosman; 77 bales cowhides, H. N. & H. Eisa; 13 bales cowhides, H. A. Oomar & Son; 24 bales cowhides, 8 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka.

Nowara (s) 5,400 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

Soldier Prince (s) 1 bale sawree cotton, H. E. Bode & Sons; 60 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 325 bales hemp, D. M. Doongajee & Co.; 210 bales hemp, K. Visram & Co.

FOR VALETTA.

Persia (s) 40 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

NEW YORK.

Persia (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Son; 50 cwts. gum oliamum, R. Damjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

Colenso (s) 8,000 cwts. wheat, Sanday & Co.; 10,000 cwts. wheat, L. Dreyfus & Co.; 18,000 cwts, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fluent (s) 6,006 cwts. linseed, 8,000 cwts. castorseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

F

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

"Palace of Varieties: Special vaudeville and cinema at 6-03 at the Gaiety; 10 o'clock at Edwards Theatre."
The Fazalbhoy, the Currimbhoy, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney and other Mills Ordinary General Meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, 3-30 to 3-55 p.m
The David Mills and the Standard Mills, Ordinary General Meetings, 143 Esplanade Road, 3 and 3-10 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.
Young Men's Zoroastrian Association: "Chandal Chokdi" Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p.m. in aid of Women's Branch of War Fund.
Dr. Jivanji's Lecture, at the Framji Kavasji Institute, at 6-15 p.m.
Articled Clerks' Meeting, Law Students' Union Rooms 80 Esplanade Road, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.
Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council, Last Day, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.
The Phoenix and Gold Mohur Mills Ordinary General Meetings, Apollo Street, 2-30 and 3 p.m.
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Annual General Meeting, Albert Hall, Waudby Road, 5-15 p.m. (B. T.).

THURSDAY, April 29.

High Court, Appellate side sitting, 11-30. p.m.
Bombay Telephone Co, annual general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Home Street.
Orient Club, annual general meeting, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY April 30.

English Mail due at 7 a.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 3 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Third Round.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MACRAE—At Purley, Surrey, on the 14th April 1915, the wife of R. S. F. Macrae Indian Police, of a son.

LOCH—At Bombay, on the 17th April 1915, to Captain and Mrs. Carysfort Loch, a son.

COLLINS—On the 14th April, at Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of Lt-Col. C. B. Collins, R. E. (Ind. Expd. Force), of a daughter.

HADOW—On April 21st at the Old Church Parsonage, Calcutta, to Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Hadow, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOND—SMITH—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, on the 17th April 1915, by the Rev. Canon Oldham, Chaplain, Mussoorie, Norman Aubrey Bond Divisional Traffic Manager, E. I. Ry., Cawnpore, to Blanche Maud youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith, of Mussoorie.

PHILIPS—SUTHERS—On the 18th March, 1915, at St. James' Church, Gunnersbury, Lieut. Claude Hollingworth Philips, R.A.M.C youngest son of Colonel James and Mrs. Philips, of Brighton, to Dorothy Mabel Suthers, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Suthers, of Malton, Yorkshire.

DRAKE—WALLER—On the 10th April, at Christ Church Jubbulpore, by the Rev. B. B. Carter, M. A., Chaplain, Donald Henry Charles Drake, Indian Civil Service, youngest son of the late Felix Drake Esq., of North Coker, Yeovil, Somerset to Dorothy Kathleen, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. Waller, Indian Army.

DEAHTS.

BOYD—At her residence Egrement House Delamere Terrace, London W., Annie Cecilia Boyd, wife of Surg. Lieut-Colonel Herbert Boyd, M. D., late XLV Sikhs. Friends plaese accept this intimation.

CARNEGY—On the 17th March 1915, at Queen Anne's Mansions, Isabella Grace MacNabb, widow of Patrick Carnegy, C.I.E. Indian Civil Service, daughter of the late Donald Butter, of Hazlewood Surrey, in her 81st year.

HORE—On the 14th March, 1915, killed in action in France, Captain P. S. Hore, 52nd Sikhs F. F. aged 33, son of the late Lt.-Col. and Mrs. F. Standish Hore of St. Asaph.

NANAVATI.—Mrs. Nanavati Manibai, widow of the late Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati, Government Pensioner J. P., Hon. Pr. Magistrate, died at her residence, 3rd Parsiwada, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay No. 4 on last Saturday night.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at R. B. Y. C. this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—Granada ..... J. Garcia.
Overture.—Perles de L'Ocean ..... A. Hermann.
Valse.—Mimi ..... C. J. Gardener.
Selection.—Patience ..... A. Sullivan.
Song.—Simple Aven ..... Thome.
Selection.—Tipperary ..... S. Baynes.
Intermezzo.—Rainbow ..... Wenrich.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt. Colonel A. H. Coke and the Officers the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play this evening the following programme of Music at Chowpatty Bandstand at 6 p.m., (S. T.).

March.—Petite Tonkinoise ... Scotto & Christine.
Valse.—Summer Glory ..... Pedro De Zulueta.
Overture.—Light Cavalry ..... Suppe.
Selection.—Patience ..... Arthur Sullivan's.
Serenade.—Beneath the Stars ..... Bertram Lestrange.
Selection.—Our Miss Gibbs ... Lionel Monckton.
Two-Step.—Oh! you beautiful Doll ... A. Seymour Brown.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15. p.m.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION

The annual general meeting of the above Institution will be held at the Albert Hall, Waudby Road to-morrow at 5-15 p.m., (B. T.).

OUTWARD ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 10th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

MAIL DEPARTURES.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Le Measurier and Lady Thompson, were among those who left Bombay for Europe on Saturday last, by the P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Salsette.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

About four days ago, a boy named Luxman, aged 8 years, whilst playing leap-frog with other children at Kamatipura, fell and broke his arm. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he was treated. Tetanus set in and he died yesterday morning.

JUMPING INTO RUNNING TRAM CAR.

Tram car No. 187 was proceeding near the junction of Janjikar and Abdul Rehman Streets on Sunday, when Jumma Moosa, a Mahomedan, aged about 60 years, tried to jump into it and slipped and fell. The car passed over his right leg, which was subsequently amputated at the G. T. Hospital.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Joakim Antonio Dias, a butler, aged about 22 years residing at Kalbadevi, was removed on Sunday by his friends to the Sir J. J. Hospital. He was suffering from the effects of hydrophobia, and he died yesterday at the hospital. The deceased had spoken to his friends about his having been bitten by a dog at Goa four years ago.

DR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.

A lecture under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. Ph. D. The topic selected for the evening is "Persia of the time of the Achaemenian Kings—its political system, the manners and customs of its people, etc." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc. as usual.

A BOY'S MISTAKE.

Govind Fakira a Hindu lad aged seven years, residing with his parents in Agiari Lane, was playing with another boy on Sunday. They picked up a small bottle from the side of the road, and finding some nice-smelling liquid in it, Govind drank it. He almost immediately began to stagger. The other boy ran to Govind's mother and informed her of what had happened. Seeing that the bottle contained some medecine she at once took Govind to the G. T. Hospital where he was treated and is apparently recovering. The contents of the bottle were found to be a preparation of chloroform, creosote, carbolic acid etc. for use with an inhaler.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Nine attacks and seven deaths from plague and three attacks and one death from small-pox were registered in Bombay on Sunday, the plague attacks being reported from the following sections: Two from Khara Talao and one each from Esplanade, Mandvi, Dongri, Bhuleshwar Kumbharwada, Mahalaxmi and Mazagon. There were no cholera cases during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as compared with 141 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 121 of 1913. The total number of rats caught on Saturday was 2,178, out of which 55 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 3 of these latter, B Ward 24, C Ward 15, D Ward nil, E Ward 13, and F and G Wards nil.

FATAL FALL.

At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Putlibai, a Hindu girl, aged about 7 years, residing at Mahim. On the 19th instant she was returning home with another girl, when a motor car came up from behind and passed them. The car did not touch the deceased but she fell on the road soon after the car had passed, and was rendered unconscious. She was picked up and removed to hospital where she died yesterday morning.

Medical evidence was to the effect that death was due to concussion of the brain.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to concussion of the brain but that there was no evidence to show how the concussion was caused.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding home by the B. I. S. N. Co's Novara (via Karachi):—

Col. and Mrs. Begbie Mr. and Mrs. Macphail, Captain and Mrs. Neale, Mr. C. Kaufman, Mr. V. A. Fitt, Mr. Bill, I.C.S., and friend, Miss Webster, Miss Grant, Miss Long, Miss O'Brian, Sister E. Beatrice, Sister Margaret, Sister Gladys, Mrs. and Mrs. Hugett, Miss O'Brian, Sister R. Beatrice, Sister Mar. Sherrell, Miss Simcox, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Ponsford and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and two Misses Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Travena and child, Mrs. Reynolds and infant, Mr. G. W. Williams, Mr. E. Beet, Mr. J. Reid, Mrs. Thomas and child.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF BENCH AND BAR AT THANA.

The Thana Civil Courts closed for the Summer vacation on Saturday. Under the auspices of the Thana Bar Association a very enjoyable evening was arranged for and came off a day previous, when the members of both the bench and bar mustered strong in the First Class Sub-Judges Court. A special feature of the entertainment was the role played by Mr. W. A. Rege, a local pleader, whose feats of ventrioquism were much admired and verily convulsed the company with roars of laughter. The entertainment was wound up by a side-splitting recitation, given by Mr. Rege, entitled the "Innkeepers' Immunity Act." Before the gathering dispersed Mr. J. D. Diksbit, the District Judge warmly complimented the Thana Bar Association for organizing the Social functions and hoped that the fraternization of the bench and bar such as they had witnessed that evening would be productive of beneficial results.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A

During the month of March 1915, the total number of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was 481, involving cruelty to 738 animals. Out of these, 229 cases resulted in fines being imposed by the magistrates for cruelty, and 143 for overloading. In 88 cases the animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital for Animals, after their owners had been fined and in 5 other cases the animals were sent to the Hospital without fines. In two cases the animals were sent to the Pinjrapole. Fourteen other cases were warned and discharged. The total number of animals and birds on the rolls of the Hospital for Animals on the 1st day of March was 432, while the total new admissions during the month numbered 468. 390 animals and birds were discharged cured during March 74 left uncured while 34 died. On the last day of the month there were still under treatment 133 horses, 295 bullocks, 30 dogs, 1 buffalo, 1 cow, 1 calf, 1 goat, 1 fowl, 1 cockatoo and 1 deer. 70 animals and birds were also trated as outpatients. Besides these 131 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients at the dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

PRIZE GIVING AT THE MARATHA MANDALI'S FREE SCHOOL.

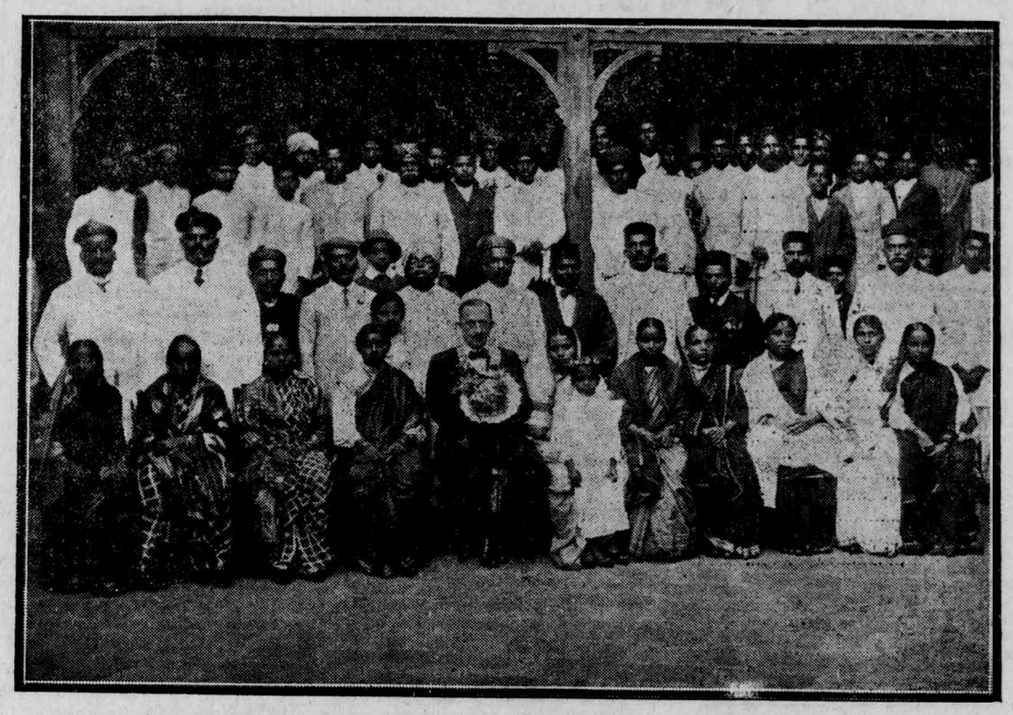

Photo by R. B. Dhyrawan.

Mr S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, presided on the occasion of the Prize Distribition Ceremony on Sunday.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

TO-NIGHT AT EDWARDS THEATRE.

Owing to the Gaiety Theatre being engaged "for a performance in aid of the War Fund the 10 o'clock performance to-night at the above Palace of Varieties will take place at Edwards Theatre instead (late La Scala) when a special vaudeville and cinema programme will be presented by the present Artistes now appearing there, viz., Steve Buckingham (comedian) and Miniature Marie, singer and dancer. The pictures to be screened will be a special attraction consisting of a star drama, war and topical gazette, comedy, comics and variety films.

COWBOY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Bombay is promised a visit shortly from a typical American show; of the type that bears the name "Wild West." "Captain" Collear maintains that he is the only real American, Wild West Cowbow touring in the East. He was born in Texas State in the heart of things wild, and at eighteen years of age knew sufficient of cow-punching and the like to manage the famous Miller's 101 Ranch in Texas. At the age of twenty he was doing fancy pistol shooting that put him ahead of all commpetitors, and presently he rose to wide fame as a crack shot. His triple rifle-shooting act and his human target sensation constitute two of the striking features of his show. Other "cowpunchers" take part and present more remarkable items.

Collear's show has just been playing to crowded houses in Singapore, and throughout the Far East he has met with unqualified successes. He is now on his way to England but is stopping for short seasons at one or two Indian stations. Further particulars, concerning the time and place of opening, will appear later.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATION FUND.

Messrs. S. N. Pochkhanawala and Sultan M. Chinoy, Joint Honorary Secretaries of the New High School Jubilee Celebration Fund, announce, as a first instalment, the following contributions to the Fund from the Students and Ex-Students of the New High School:—

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Rs. 500; Mr. Sultan M Chinoy, Rs. 500; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Rs. 250; Mr. R. P. Masani, Rs. 250; Mr. P. J. Marfatia, Rs. 250; Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Rs. 250; Mr. R. D. M. Gokaldas, Rs. 250; Mr. Darab P. Plumber, Rs. 250; Mr. Phiroze S. Contractor, Rs. 151; Mr. H. M. Bilimoria, Rs 101; Mr. A. B. Godrej Rs. 101; Messrs. B. A. & D. A. Bilimoria, Rs. 101; Messrs. Kaikhushru and Ratanji A. Dubash, Rs. 101; Mr. F. R. Unwala Rs. 100; Mr. S. C. Dadyseth, Rs. 100; Mr. D. J. Desai, Rs. 100; Mr. S. J. Dalal, Rs. 51; Mr. Savakshaw A. Confectioner, Rs. 51; Messrs. Dhondy Brothers, Rs. 51; Mr. R D. Dalal, Rs. 50; Mr. S. J. B. Marzban, Rs. 50; Mr. N. K. Chinoy, Rs. 50; Mr. Merwanji K. Seth, Rs. 50; Messrs. M. M. & K. M. Karbhari, Rs. 50; Messrs. Khambatta Brothers, Rs. 30; Mr. J. A. Vakeel, Rs. 25; Mr. N. M. Gobhai Rs. 25; Mr. Laxmidas R. Tersi, Rs. 25; Mr. R. D. Dallas, Rs. 25; Mr. M. D. Lalkaka, Rs. 25; Mr. S. H. Bhedwar, Rs. 25; Mr. Homi R. Bhaya, Rs. 25; Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Rs. 25; Mr. Jal F. Patel, Rs. 25; Mr. Tehmuraap N. Dastoor, Rs. 25; Mr. N. R. Bilimoria, Rs. 21; Mr. Devji Narayen Bhatiya, Rs. 20, Mr. P. P. Sabawala and Brothers Rs. 20; Messrs. D. T. & I. T. Vurjiwandas, Rs. 20; Contributions under Rs. 20, Rs. 399; Total Rs. 4,518.

A SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE.

The "Novoe Vremya" of March 27 announces that the three Scandinavian Sovereigns decided on a defensive alliance in the course of their conference at Malmoe. Norway and Denmark will support Sweden if that country is attacked by Russia. Sweden and Norway will come to the assistance of Denmark in case of an attack by Germany, and Sweden and Denmark will support Norway against any attempt by Russia to annex Norwegian territory in the Arctic.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

PROTEST AGAINST LORDS' REFUSAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, April 26.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League was held here and the following resolutions were adopted, the first and second resolution being forwarded to the Secretary of State for India:—

(1) That this meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League enters its emphatic protest against the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the proposal for the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces Government and is strongly of opinion that a Governor-in-Council should be appointed under the provisions of the Charter Act of 1833, so as to put the United Provinces Government on an equal footing with the Provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay; (2) That the meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League is of opinion that, in the interest of India and the Empire as a whole, it is essential and expedient that the term of office of his Excellency Lord Hardinge be extended till after the conclusion of peace in Europe; (3) That Nawab Khwaja Habibulla Saheb, Nawab of Dacca, be elected as a member of the All-India Moslem League and that he be elected as Vice-President of the said League; (4) That Molvi Rahim Buksh of Marwar be elected as a member of the All-India Moslem League.

GOVERNMENT EXCISE POLICY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the editorial notes in your last Saturday's issue regarding the Excise Policy of Government, I beg to say that your remarks are very sensible and I hope that Government will be pleased to take note of them.

If Government wish to encourage temperance, they should first encourage education, nay, make it compulsory, as was so strongly and so eloquently, though without success, urged by the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale, whom all India mourns so much. By increasing the prices of liquors, the revenue might be enhanced, but revenue consideration alone should not be the sole or chief reason for the policy. People accustomed to drink will drink. their usual potations. They will have their "pegs." They will not do without these "pegs," and therefore they will have to pay for them.

Government perhaps, fancy that if the prices are raised, very many less "pegs" will be taken, but where proportion will begin and end, it is not known. How much less will they drink and how much less will they pay. Surely more money will go out of the pockets of the consumers; it is for Government to say how much less quantity will go in their stomachs, because of the higher prices demanded. In fact, the consumers will go in for cheaper and therefore more injurious stuffs with the result that their health and physique will and must suffer. Is therefore the Excise Policy a wise policy because it drives the poor to more injurious drinks? If Government wish to insist upon total abstinence, they should entirely forbid the manufacture, importation sale and purchase of all spirituous liquors. If they wish temperance, let them educate public opinion and send the school master abroad. If they wish to restrict the sale of intoxicants, let them follow the Rules and Regulations in force in respect of sale of poisons, gunpowder, etc. If liquors are not to be forbidden or restricted in the sense that the sales of poisons, etc., have been restricted let the prices be moderate and let good liquors be sold at reasonable prices. Let the number of shops be decreased and the sales regulated. Let not each man or family buy more liquor than required, but why raise the prices so high as to fall heavily even upon moderate consumers.—Yours, etc.

C. C. M. MENDES,

Bombay April 23.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay European Relief Association was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Association, Mr. D. M. Inglis presiding.

Mr. A. R. King, Honorary Secretary, presented the annual report, which, among other things, stated:—

The work of this Association continues on the same lines as in previous years, and there is not much that is new to report, though, if it were necessary to give details of cases helped, a more interesting but lengthy report could be written. The amalgamation of the several Societies represented by this Association has resulted in much benefit to all.

It was stated in last year's report that it was proposed to build a new Pensioners' and Widows' Home on a site in Love Lane, Mazagon, which, it was thought, would be obtained free of cost. Legal difficulties, however, arose, and it was found that the site, though practically in possession of the Association, could not be appropriated for the purpose of the Widows' Home without payment of its value or of an annual rent. It was also found that the Municipality required a larger portion of the land for set-back purposes than was anticipated, and that this would necessitate a second storey in the building and leave no room for a garden. A representation was made to Government, and the matter was under their consideration during the year. Meanwhile the attention of the Committee was drawn to the Dadar-Matunga scheme of the Improvement Trust, and to the fact that a very desirable site could be obtained for the Home on the Trust land at Matunga at a moderate cost and without the disadvantages of the Love Lane site. With the kind help of Government the long pending question of a site for the new Home is about to be settled, and it is hoped that the construction of the building will shortly be commenced.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon very kindly visited the women's Homes and Work-Room connected with the Association, which is indebted to her Excellency especially for the interest taken by her in the question of the site for a new Home.

The total contributions to the Relief Association direct were Rs. 5,303-11-6 as compared with Rs. 5,346-1-0 in the previous year.

The receipts from all sources (including the opening balance) were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 214-8-6, but the expenditure exceeded that of 1913 by Rs. 609-0-2, the balance at the end of 1914 being Rs. 486-3-6 as compared with Rs. 860-11-2 in the year before. Special subscriptions were also received for the Pensioners' and Widows' Home and the Willard Home.

The Committee thank all subscribers for enabling them to continue the work of the Association. It need scarcely be stated that the greatest care is taken, by careful enquiry, to prevent abuse of their kindness by the undeserving, and to use the funds only for relieving distress and suffering, feeding and clothing the needy and sheltering the unprotected. More could be done if more funds were provided. It has been noticed that more relief has had to be given among the more respectable class.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report. He referred to the valuable services rendered by their energetic Secretary, Mr. King, and he proposed an addition to that effect in the report.

The report, thus modified, was adopted.

Committees were appointed to manage different funds and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FANY DRESS FOOTBALL MATCH.

A fancy dress football match, Navy v. Army, will take place under distinguished patronage on the Oval on Thursday. The game will start at 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

AN AMENDING BILL.

With a view to remedy various defects in the working of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Legislative Department of the Government, Bombay, have published an amending Bill which will be introduced in the Local Legislative Council. The purport of the main clauses is thus explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:—

Clause 2.—The new definitions in section 3 are found to be necessary; those of "bakehouse" and "premises" follow the definitions in the English Acts, namely, the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, respectively.

Clause 3.—The manner in which section 301 (1) has been interpreted by the Courts has led to the payment of exorbitant claims as compensation. The proposed amendment will result in owners being fully compensated for the loss sustained by them, but at the same time it will protect the Corporation from inordinate demands. The proviso allows for betterment as well as for damage to the property.

Clauses 4 to 7.—(1) The group of amendments to sections 337, 338 and 342, the new section 347A, and the consequential amendments to sections 471 and 472, appertain to the construction and use of buildings.

(2) The main object in view is to prevent builders from evading the rules regarding open spaces outside living rooms, as some of them do at present on the pleas—

(a) that the buildings containing these rooms are not new buildings to which alone section 348 applies;

(b) that the rooms are not rooms intended for human habitation to which special by-laws apply;

(c) that the rooms are not in chawls for which the Municipal by-laws require a minimum open space of 5 feet, but that they are in other buildings for which a minimum open space of only two feet is required.

(3) (a) to meet the first plea the definitions of "erecting a building" and consequently, of "a new building" in section 337 are expanded;

(b) to meet the second plea it is proposed to compel owners to show on their building plans what rooms are not intended for human habitation, and to prohibit them from thereafter using those rooms for human habitation;

(c) to meet the third plea, it is proposed to penalise the unauthorised use of a building as a chawl, if it was not originally designed as a chawl.

(4) Proposals 3 (b) and 3 (c) will be carried into effect by the new section 347A and by the amendments to sections 338 and 342. The amendments to sections 471 and 472 are consequential.

All these amendments have been proposed and approved unanimously by the Corporation.

Clauses 8 and 16.—The amendments to Schedule M. and the insertion of section 375A, with consequential amendments to sections 471 and 472, are proposed so as to enable the Corporation to deal efficiently with premises used for storing building materials and other articles and with bake-houses and public eating-houses. Section 375A is necessory as it has been held that section 377 (1) does not meet the case of building materials which harbour rats and other vermin.

Similarly the amendment of Schedule M is required because section 394 read with Schedule M does not at present clearly cover the case of eating-houses.

Clause 9.—Under section 305 of the Act the Commissioner has ample power to deal with private streets which the Corporation are prepared to take over as public streets. But there are many private streets which the Corporation are not prepared to take over, and as section 377 as it stands does not apply to private streets, the section has been amended so as to make it do so, with the result that it will be possible to ensure that these streets are kept decently clean.

Clause 10.—The amendment of section 384 will enable the Municipality to prevent the stabling of horses and other animals, and the keeping of grain godowns and groceries for wholesale trade purposes, in buildings used as dwellings; this practice is clearly objectionable, as the flies and rats which are bred in proximity to dwelling houses, often cause the spread of infectious diseases. The alteration of the heading is consequential.

Clause 11.—Section 390 has been found by the executive to be inadequate. By section 514 a prosecution for breach of the provisions of section 390 must be instituted within three months of the establishment of the factory. Consequently if a newly established factory evades the notice of the Health Department for three months, not only does the promoter escape liability but also the factory cannot be discontinued. Again, if a factory has been discontinued as the result of a successful prosecution, there is nothing in the present law to prevent the resumption of work at the factory, because resumption of work does not come within the meaning of new establishment. Also a purchaser from an establisher is beyond the reach of the law, and, finally, no provision exists for continuous punishment of an offence which is likely to be continuous. These defects have been remedied.

Clause 12.—The Corporation have at present no power to make by-laws regulating the construction of horse and bullock stables. The addition to clause (f) gives them power to make by-laws for this and for other cognate purposes.

Clauses 13 and 14.—The amendments are consequential.

Clause 15.—Since the boundaries of the several wards into which the City is divided were defined, the City has been extended towards the sea in some places by reclamation made by the Port Trust and the City Improvement Trust. The only changes that are necessary in the descriptions given in Schedule B are in respect of the northern and eastern boundaries of the Byculla Wards and the southern and eastern boundaries of the Parel Ward.

T

MEANS

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 27, 1915.

THE BEAST AND THE FOOL.

The most elementary rule of justice is that the punishment should be adequate to but not in excess of the crime which necessitated it. That would seem to be the attitude of the Admiralty in regard to the German Submarine Service prisoners, and no sane person can find fault with this attitude, which, if anything, is rather belated, and, as such, welcome after a policy which erred on the side of an excess of chivalry. The Teuton has forfeited every right he may have held to be considered a member of the civilised European family, and put himself beyond the reach of those customs and laws under which the claims and petitions of cultured peoples are heard. Nevertheless, there have not been wanting a certain number of voices, and some fairly influential, who, at the end of the war, would not like to see a Germany crushed, broken, disgraced and dismembered, but merely a State chastised and controlled in such a way that its chance of doing harm in the future will be minimised. This on top of the Kaiser's boast that should his armies be vanquished, Germany will arm every man, horse and dog in the cause of *revanche*! The German race have shown themselves incapable of ruling, inasmuch as they govern and develop political thought with a view to violate the public peace and impede the world's progress. They have plunged the world into strife and laid waste some of the richest provinces of the earth. If their punishment is to be adequate to their offence then the German race, with its immoral ethical code ought, for the sake of morality, to be abolished as a political entity, dismembered and divided and placed under tutelage. It should, if we were to argue from the anology of the code applied by Mr. Roosevelt to Eastern peoples, cease even to enjoy such independence as that of Persia or the initiative exercised by the Egyptian Cabinet at Cairo.

That, however, will not be done. Germany will be punished but no one demands for her so drastic a punishment as is demanded in some quarters for Turkey, who, if such people had their way, would be the sacrificial lamb offered in expiation of Teutonic crime! Her rôle in the war has been a miserable burlesque. On every front her offensive has been a failure. The attack on the Canal was a farce, the Caucasian invasion a myth, the Mesopotamian campaign a series of reverses. No Oriental Belgium has been bled to death by the Ottoman, and the Christian churches, which lay on the road where his armies marched, have not had one stone touched. The French Catholic missions and convent schools have not shared the fate of Louvain. The Turk has not shot non-combatants by the hundred or murdered boys of fifteen for singing the French, British or Russian anthems. The British Embassy, when it left Berlin, was mobbed and subjected to every indignity. Sir Louis Mallet and his staff left the Turkish capital with all the honours due to their rank and were treated in the manner prescribed by international law, comity and usage. From the earliest days of the war up till now Britain has received authentic information of the way in which British prisoners have been treated in Germany and the details have been of a nature that fills us with the utmost horror and indignation. British officers are made to sweep the roadways of conquered towns and are robbed of their possessions, whilst unfortunate English women who were carrying on various vocations in Germany before the war, have given us vivid sketches of the disgraceful way in which they were treated prior to their safe arrival in England. With these things fresh in our memory, we see the letter of the Agent in Constantinople of the British and Foreign Bible Society to "The Times," which we published yesterday, and which is surely a splendid testimonial to the inherent courtesy and good breeding of the Turk. It is pleasing and gratifying to read.

We are perfectly well, comfortable, and happy,—so far as circumstances will allow. Our most sincere recognition is due to the courtesy of the authorities here; and our Turkish friends not only go out of their way to be kind to us, but have shown a delicacy of feeling which does credit to their humanity.

On April 5, we published in these columns an extract from "The Near East" on the arrival in England of certain British refugees from Bagdhad. Our London contemporary then wrote:

> There can be no harm in saying as one of them does say that they owe their escape entirely to Djemal Pasha who "has played the game" with them. Honour where honour is due! Englishmen and Frenchmen from Turkey will be glad that Djemal acted in this way."

There was the other instance of the Ottoman Governor of Smyrna defying the German-cum-Enver clique at Stamboul and protecting the interests of Allied residents in his villayet. These facts,—they cannot be disputed,—make a strange contrast with the news which filters from Germany.

But all this model behaviour cannot exempt Turkey, in the minds of certain writers, from suffering for her folly in a degree greater than the punishment to be inflicted on the Teuton for his crime. The Turks, according to these people, are to go out of Europe "bag and baggage" because they do not belong to the Western Continent, and, as Mr. Roosevelt would say, do not know how to behave in a European way! Their capital, it is argued, must be given to somebody else, as well as Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Armenia and Mesopotamia. Indeed, there is no limit to the extent to which writers of the kind we have described would go in disposing of Turkish territory. But Germany they would spare much. Germany is to remain in possession of all her provinces save Posen, Alsace-Lorraine and Schleswig-Holstein. Her richest domains she is to keep intact and Berlin is not to be handed over to Russia as a fitting punishment for brigandage, incendiarism and piracy. No one, we are told, covets any territorial expansion at the expense of Germany! Germany may play the wild beast with a comparative amount of impunity, Turkey, having played the fool, must be wiped out! This is a grossly immoral code of justice. In any settlement which may be arrived at by His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, the King-Emperor's Asiatic subjects must and will acquiesce. They conceived it to be their duty and their privilege to help lay low their Sovereign's enemy and those whom that enemy had duped. Should such a situation arise again their conception of duty would remain unaltered and unqualified by any considerations of race, or creed. Reflecting on this indisputable fact, one is inclined to wish that His Majesty's Eastern subjects were spared the language employed in the Constantinople discussion by some writers,—language which, while not being at all representative of British opinion, is doing incalculable harm.

Notes of the Day.

The Improvement Trust Board.

To-day the Improvement Trust Board will consider a further matter, which may be taken as a side-issue of the Samson episode. It has reference to what is pretentiously called a "confidential" circular letter, addressed by eight of the higher officials of the Trust to each of the Trustees, purporting to be a kind of appeal on behalf of Mr. Samson as a personage whose case, as decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was a miscarriage of justice. Laymen as they are, it is to be presumed, from the way in which they glibly talk of a miscarriage of justice that they are superior persons better trained in the law of criminal evidence and the criminal law than the Chief Presidency Magistrate himself. This so-called "confidential" circular has not met the approval of the majority of the Trustees, who consider it to be a breach of official discipline. At the Board meeting of the 20th instant Major Hepper tacked on to his amendment a second Resolution, referring to this official round-robin. But, as the circular letter was not discussed, he withdrew that Resolution. The matter is on the Agenda for to-day's meeting and we hope that, after what has already happened, the Board will exercise their commonsense and allow the representatives of the press to remain in the Board-room and take a report of any discussion that may ensue on this subject. It is a question purely of official discipline, and, as such, of importance to the public which would like to see a statutory public body like the Improvement Trust conducting its proceedings in the light of day without fear and is not afraid of any legitimate criticism which the press and the public may pronounce on them. Let them not repeat the unfortunate blunder of last week of endeavouring to hide proceedings of this sort from the public.

British and German Methods.

The first thought of all in the British Empire, (including the underwriters), on hearing of the sinking of the Emden was for the safety of her commander,—Captain Muller. Chivalrous, though he undoubtedly was, yet Muller was a pirate; nevertheless he was rendered all the honours of war as a brave and daring man and a gallant officer of his Sovereign,—our enemy. Since the days of Emdenism Germany has instituted a regularised piracy and the Admiralty have decided to treat submarine prisoners with less leniency than their brethren of the Army and without the honours of war. Finding in this a cause for retaliation the Teuton picks out prisoners from among Guards officers, scions of the British aristocracy and subjects them to indignities from which their military rank alone should have rendered them immune. There is a very Hunnish refinement of cruelty in retaliating on a certain class of British officer who, owing to the instincts of his order, is likely to suffer more from such humiliation than his lesser comrade. But we hope that the Admiralty will in no wise depart from their decision, distressing though its results appear.

Von Zeppelin, Von Tirpitz and the Kaiser.

The downpour of Iron Crosses seems in no wise to have abated and despite the obvious failure of the air and submarine campaigns undertaken by the Germans, the Kaiser has thought fit to bestow the ubiquitous decoration, which he so delights in bestowing, on the pirate-chiefs of the ocean and the air. Of course Wilhelm II may decorate whom he pleases and his decorations are so cheap that their bestowal does not any longer cause a flutter. But when the Kaiser bestows his favour on his High Admiral as a reward for his services to the Fatherland, one is constrained to smile and seek an explanation. The veteran genius of the Central blue, Count Zeppelin, who has revolutionised aerial navigation, certainly can boast of having at least commanded one of his airships in action, but von Tirpitz is the father of a fleet that shuns the fight and the master of a strategy whose greatest triumphs are the sinking of insignificant tramps on Home seas. The High Admiral is welcome to an honour whose value will certainly not be enhanced by its bestowal on him and we sincerely hope that his Iron Cross will cut a better figure than his Ironclads.

The Tsar in Galicia.

The visit of the Emperor Nicholas to Lèvon will remain an historic landmark in the annals of Central Europe as the point where the sad story of the partition of Poland turned towards that reconstitution of that ancient monarchy, which will surely be one of the first consummations of this war. The most important detail regarding the Imperial visit is the emphasis laid on the cordial ovation that the Tsar's visit received at the hands of the Hebrew population. The Jews of Galicia were formerly attached to the German cause, inasmuch as they found the culture of the Teuton more adaptible than that of the Slav. The German language, where Yiddish was not spoken was their medium of intercourse, and Vienna and Berlin were as much sought after as Petrograd and Warsaw were shunned. The recent orgies of "Kultur" and the new spirit evident in Russian society have changed all this and in the welcome extended to the Tsar by his future Jewish subjects at Lèvon is the earliest expression of Hebrew recognition and admiration of the metamorphosis.

Naval Casualties.

The announcement made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons that the figures in the Naval Casualty List up to March 31st, 452 officers of whom 332 were killed is rather surprising. As a rule in a casualty list of this sort the number killed is but a small percentage of the whole, whereas in this case it is about seventy-five per cent. The proportion among the men is 4,981 killed out of 8,141 casualties which is just a little over fifty per cent. These casualties of course include the naval forces employed on land in Europe and Africa and the Marine.

Sir Daniel Hamilton on India.

Sir Daniel Hamilton's sympathies for India are well known, and his many benevolent schemes for the improvement of the lot of the Indian ryot on the Bengal side have already taken deep root. He liberally helped the projects which he planned, and there is no truer and more practical friend of Indians. The paper which he recently read before the East India Association has not received that amount of publicity which it deserves. Coming from a man of such experience and sympathy and insight it deserves to be read by those who are interested in Indian economical problems. It is refreshing to turn to his views from those of the many self-styled authorities on matters Indian. In his paper on "India after the War from the Economic Standpoint" he pleads that India may be granted economic independence "freedom from the control of the Secretary of State in financial and economic affairs with a view to training India for political independence ultimately within the Empire." He places economic freedom in the forefront of Indian grievances, as without it no real progress is possible. Sir Daniel knows well the perpetual state of bondage from which the Indian ryot suffers and he says that, in spite of the many blessings of the British rule, during 150 years the economic condition of the people has not greatly improved. He comes to this conclusion by taking into consideration the rates of interest which are charged the ryot by moneylenders all over India. In Bengal the usual rates are from 40 to 60 per cent., and these were the rates which were ruling in that part of India in Adam Smith's time, as mentioned by him in his "Wealth of Nations."

Suggestions for Improvement.

Sir Daniel Hamilton's panacea for all economic evils is the spirit of unity, and he rightly says that without unity no political freedom is possible. With the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in 1904 a new spirit was infused by the Government of India in the social and economic life of the people. It was a check in the direction of usury and a movement for the freedom of the debt-ridden ryot. To kill the power of the money-lender it was necessary that the depressed classes should be educated in the co-operative principles, and the work already done among the Bombay mill-hands in this direction proves the value of co-operation. From time to time we have reviewed in these columns the work achieved by the co-operation of the people with the officials, and of the people among themselves, thus solving many difficult problems. A banking system to suit the need of the poor is necessary, and co-operative societies are the only institutions which fulfil the requirements. Even compared with Russia we are far behind in the application of the co-operative principles. Sir Daniel Hamilton has a good word to say of the work done by the Servants of India Society among the poor and ignorant masses of the people.

Encouragement of Oriental Learning.

In 1913 the Government of Bombay with a view to encouraging the traditional branches of Oriental learning, decided to allot personal allowances to certain Sanskrit and Persian teachers in Government employ, representatives of this system of learning, who were recognised to be true scholars. This was a step in the right direction. Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Godbole, the Government have now granted similar personal allowances to pundits and maulwis engaged in teaching on traditional lines, who are not in Government service. To announce their intention the Government have issued a Press Note which makes very sad reading when regard is had to the amount of the grant that has been sanctioned. Twelve pundits and maulwis have been selected and all of them are recognised to be true scholars. Each of them is allowed a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per annum tenable for three years. It is true that the grant is intended to be of the nature of a personal allowance and the Government which provides them has many other urgent needs to look to. But surely if the need of encouraging Oriental learning is to be recognised, and when no other provision has been made for the purposes by the Government, the grant should at least have been one worthy of a Presidency whose annual income amounts to about four crores of rupees. The majority of these pundits and maulwis have to depend upon a meagre monthly income to make both ends meet: and they are the present day representatives of those who, in the ancient days of Oriental learning, were given posts of honour and rich *jhagirs* by their patrons. Now they are offered an allowance which would not be sufficient to maintain a *chaprasi* in the Government Secretariat.

JUDGMENT.

(From "The Times.")

When, mad in their mirth, they raise dust to soil thy robe, Oh Beautiful, it makes my heart sick.
I cry to thee and ask, "Take thy rod of punishment in thy hand for this once and judge them."
Ah, but ceaseless is thy judgment.
The morning light strikes them in their eyes red with the revel of night;
The scent of the white lily greets their burning breath;
The stars through the depth of the sacred dark stare at them in their carousing—those that raise dust to soil thy robe, Oh Beautiful!
Thy judgment seat is in the flower garden,
In the birds' notes in springtime;
In the shady river banks, where the trees whisper in answer to the lisping of the waves.
Oh, my Lover, they are pitiless in their passion.
They prowl in the dark to snatch thy ornaments to deck their desires.
When they dare to strike thee and thou art pained, it pierces me to the quick
And I cry to thee and ask, "Take thy sword,

Oh my Lover, and judge them!"
Ah, but thy justice is ever active.
The mother's tears are shed on their insolence;
The perishless faith of the lower takes their spears of rebellion into its own wounds to hide them.
Thy judgment is in the mute pain of sleepless love;
In the blush of pure hearts;
In the tears of the night of desolation;
In the pale morning-light of forgiveness.

Oh Terrible, they in their reckless greed cross thy gate at night, breaking into thy storehouse to rob thee.
The weight of their burden of plunder grows immense, too heavy to carry or to remove.
I cry to thee and ask, Forgive them, Oh Terrible!
Thy forgiveness bursts in storm, throwing them down, scattering their thefts in the dust.
Thy forgiveness is in the thunderflame;
In the [illegible]ery red of the sunset;
In the shower of blood;
In the sudden concussion of things.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Official and Personal.

Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda arrived at Bangalore yesterday morning en route to Ootacamund via Sieghoor Ghat, after breaking journey for a few hours at the Mysore Maharaja's palace.

The following guests are staying at Government House, Mahableshwar:—The Hon. Sir Fazlbhoy Currimbhoy, General Mrs. and Miss Brooking, Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata and Mr. Wittet.

Sir Alfred Kensington handed over the Chief Judgeship of the Punjab Chief Court to Sir Donald Johnstone yesterday morning. Sir Alfred and Lady Kensington and Miss Kensington left Lahore the same morning en route to England. There was a very large gathering of European and Indian friends, including the Lieutenant Governor, at the station to bid the retired Chief Judge farewell.

WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There was a scene of much pity this morning in the native part of the town, when owing to the absence of water people were seen going from door to door actually begging for a little supply. Similar thing had happened a few weeks ago and if I mistake not that day also was a Saturday. Now, one can imagine the sufferings, to say the least, and the innumerable difficulties of poor people who cannot store up water owing to want of means to procure spare utensils, and who cannot find ample space in their lodgings for the accommodation of the extra vessels when rent is so high. The wonder of it is that the Municipality can find sufficient water to throw on the Roads from Dhobi Talao to Fort, but they cannot find water to supply to the people for drinking purpose.

It is customary with the authorities to give notice when owing to any mishap they cannot supply the public with water, but unfortunately nothing was seen or heard to have been done in these particular cases.

I appeal through the medium of your columns to those who are directly concerned to have pity on the poor and the suffering when water in these hot days is absolutely required.

May I hope that the authorities will make efforts to avoid repetition of similar things and give a regular supply of

WATER.

Bombay, April 24.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS MADE.

STORY OF HILL 60.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

A Paris communiqué says the counter-attacks in Belgium are being continued successfully. The Germans, who made their attack with two Army Corps, continued to employ asphyxiating gases. Some of their projectiles which had not exploded contained large quantities of it.

A message from Amsterdam states that the enemy's activity and movement of troops in Belgium are comparable to what happened in the early days of the war. The extent of the German losses in Flanders is shown by endless trains of dead and wounded, which have been passing through Bruges all the week.

"Eye-witness" with Headquarters gives a vivid account of the storming and capture of Hill 60 by the Allies, describing the mining operations, which preceded the assault, in great detail. The account is a fascinating story of one of the finest exploits in the history of the British Army. Field-Marshal French telegraphed to the troops his heartiest congratulations on the success which had been attained.

The Russians have captured an important hill, which, it is believed, will greatly facilitate the conquest of the Uszok Pass. A number of important heights in the neighbourhood of Telepotch and Sianka have also been seized.

German submarines have sunk the Norwegian barques Eva and Oscar in the North Sea. The Danish steamer Indaras, with dairy produce, has been seized and taken to a port in the Island of Sylt.

TWO NORWEGIAN BARQUES SUNK.

GERMANS SEIZE DANISH STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

German submarines have sunk the Norwegian barques Eva and Oscar in the North Sea. They directed the Danish steamer Anna to pick up the crews who were brought to Burntisland.

The Germans have seized the Danish steamer Indaros, for Grimsby with dairy produce, and taken her to a port in the island of Sylt.

Sylt is a narrow island 29 miles long off the west coast of Schleswig Holstien.

ALLIES PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS.

WHO HILL 60 WAS STORMED.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

A MEMORABLE EXPLOIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

"Eye-witness" with Headquarters gives a vivid narrative of the fighting around Ypres and the magnificent British gallantry, especially at the capture of the most important position, Hill 60.

He says:—This a mere episode in the Allied operations, will nevertheless go down to history among the finest exploits of the British troops. The officers affirm that the German bombardment of the Hill was far worse than that preceding the attack by the Prussian Guards in November.

The Hill is only 250 yards by 200, but on it the Germans for four and a half days hurled tons of metal and high explosives. Sometimes the hill top was wreathed in clouds of poisonous fumes yet the gallant British infantry stood firm although the trenches were so filled with their dead comrades that reinforcements had to climb over their prostrate forms.

Nevertheless the British, including the wounded, are extremely cheerful and know that the important Hill cost the Germans far heavier losses.

Field-Marshal French has telegraphed to the troops his heartiest congratulations on the success. A very valuable object has been attained. The operation was skilfully planned and conducted and the troops behaved with their customary courage, endurance and tenacity.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 25.

"Eye-witness" with Headquarters writes:—Ypres has again been the centre of interest. In order to make the story clear, it is necessary to go back to the attack on Hill Sixty, which is a gentle swell in the ground in an open space of plough land surrounded on all sides by woods. The Hill overlooks low ground southeastward of Ypres and has therefore been of great value to the enemy for artillery and observation. Hence it has been contested again and again and is seamed with innumerable trenches and saps. Both the British and Germans had latterly been engaged in mining, but we were more rapid and consequently forestalled the enemy firing seven mines simultaneously.

"A TRANSFORMATION SCENE."

The result was, in the words of a soldier, 'a transformation scene.' The trenches, parapets and sandbags disappeared and the ground assumed strange shapes; here craters, there mounds and debris. While dense columns of smoke and dust were still in the air the British sprang from the trenches and rushed to the gaping craters. No Germans were left where the mines had actually exploded but in the neighbouring trenches British infantrymen witnessed an extraordinary scene.

TERRIFIED GERMANS BAYONET THEIR COMRADES.

Many Germans, surprised in their shirt-sleeves and without equipment, and stunned and bewildered, were subjected to a rain of handgrenades. They were panic stricken and, cursing and shouting, fell over one another. They fought to gain the exits of the trenches and some in the rear, maddened with terror, drove their bayonets into the bodies of their comrades ahead. This was only a momentary glimpse gained by the British infantrymen before they attacked the enemy with the bayonet.

REAL STRUGGLE BEGAN.

They burst through the made trenches, poured into the craters and seized the communication trenches until they were finally stopped by barricades defended by bomb-throwers. Then the real struggle began when the Germans had recovered from their surprise. The Hill formed a salient exposed to fire from three sides and the German gunners soon took advantage of this fact. The whole position became obscured by smoke and bursting sheels. In the meantime our batteries were supporting the attack and a terrific cannonade was maintained throughout the night.

A GRAND SCENE.

The scene at darkness was grand in the extreme. From along the British line there could be seen flashes of shells, while those of the guns were so nearly continuous as to resemble musketry. The British under this fire had to work in erecting parapets towards the enemy and in blocking German communications. Nor were the German infantry idle; advancing along the communication trenches they threw bombs over the barricades into the craters, to the crumbling sides of which the British were clinging with difficulty.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

The action culminated in two massed attacks. These were defeated principally by British machine-guns, some of which were rushed up on motor-side-cars. Yet despite heavy losses,—the hillside was piled with dead Germans,—the enemy continued the pressure the whole of Sunday. British reinforcements arrived in the evening and swept the Germans from all parts of the Hill. The bombardment was recommenced at night-time with almost its old intensity, but the British position had now been secured.

SEVERE BOMBARDMENT.

A severe cannonade was maintained on Monday. There was no infantry attack, but the Germans were now heavily shelling the whole of the Ypres area. The enemy on Tuesday unmasked a formidable concentration of artillery and hour by hour the fire grew heavier. Guns of forty-two and thirty-five centimetres bombarded Ypres itself, but there were not many casualties, although fifteen children were killed while playing in the street. The bombardment of Hill Sixty became hotter in the evening and the hostile infantry again delivered an assault.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH.

They soon discovered that the spirit of the British had not been broken by high explosives. British machineguns again did tremendous execution and the attack was repulsed. Another at eight in the evening met with the same fate. Yet the Germans did not admit defeat and hand-grenade parties throughout the night made repeated efforts, alternating with bombardments. Fighting in this labyrinth of trenches is almost indescribable. There was continual surging backwards and forwards.

THE POSITION FINALLY CAPTURED

The British on Wednesday held the position except at one point, from which the Germans were driven in the afternoon, but high explosives and asphyxiating gas were rained on the defenders. The Germans brought field-guns to close range. Nevertheless the cannonade diminished and by the evening the British infantry was firmly established in the captured position.

NOXIOUS GASES.

HOW THE VAPOUR WAS PROJECTED.

EYEWITNESSES' THEORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 26.

A message from the north of France says that eyewitnesses of the German attack at Boesinghe express the opinion that the Germans did not use a special asphyxiating shell but a kind of vapour was projected from the German trenches by means as yet unknown to the Allies.

It had previously been noticed that something unusual was in progress behind the parapet of the enemy's trench, in which openings had been made.

The Germans awaited a favourable moment to expel under pressure fumes which have been identified as emanating chloric gas.

The Allies were amazed at seeing thick clouds of blackish fog moving in their direction and the Germans, profiting by the momentary confusion, issued from their trenches, supported by artillery fire.

BIG FIGHT CONTINUES.

BRITISH POSITIONS ALL MAINTAINED.

PROGRESS MADE ON YSER CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 25.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—

Our counter-attacks in Belgium are being continued successfully in close co-operation with our Allies.

The Germans, who made their attack with two Army Corps, continued to employ asphyxiating gases. Some of their projectiles which had not exploded contained large quantities of it.

We made appreciable progress northward on the right bank of the Yser canal. The British, despite the violent counter-attack reported yesterday evening, maintained all their positions on our right.

We stopped a trench in Argonne, taking prisoners and two machine-guns.

The Germans on the heights of the Meuse massed a whole division against a trench on a front of less than a kilometre. At the outset they bent our front line, but they themselves were forced backwards by a counter-attack.

PROGRESS CONTINUES ON YSER CANAL,

FUTILE ATTACKS ON BRITISH FRONT.

PARIS, April 26.

Last evening's communique said:—North of Ypres the fighting continues in favour of the Allies.

The Germans attacked several points on the British front from the north, south, north-east and south-west but they gained no ground.

We progressed on the right bank of the Yser Canal by vigorous counter-attacks.

EXTENT OF ENEMY'S LOSSES.

ENDLESS TRAINS OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.

The German activity and movement of troops in Belgium are comparable to what happened in the early days of the war.

The extent of the German losses in Flanders is shown by endless trains of dead and wounded which have been passing through Bruges all the week.

Thousands have been buried in the great military cemeteries at Moorslede and Hasselt.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

COMMANDING HILL CAPTURED

CONQUEST OF USZOK PASS FACILITATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, April 25.

The Russians have captured Hill 1001. The capture is an important one and will greatly facilitate the conquest of the Uszok Pass, as it reduces the significance of Hill 992, which is still held by the enemy.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY INCREASED.

PERSISTENT ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, April 26.

An official statement says:—The enemy brought up additional heavy-guns in the Carpathians and have increased the volume of artillery fire on the whole front.

They made a series of persistent attacks on Saturday night in the region of the Uszok Pass, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Minor engagements have occurred elsewhere.

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN TRIESTE.

HUNGARIANS SERIOUSLY EXASPERATED.

ROME, April 24.

Discontent prevails in Triests owing to lack of food, and the exasperation of the people is assuming serious proportions in Hungary.

Crowds are marching through the streets demanding bread, and crying 'Down With War,' and 'Eviva Italia'.

Such demonstrations are unprecedented, and would previously have meant imprisonment for life.

They have created a deep impression in Italy where everything affecting Trieste is watched with the closet anxiety.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, April 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain A. Huth, East Surreys.
Captain D. Wynyard, East Surreys.
Lieut. the Hon. L. G. Playfair, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. Barling, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Barnett, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. W. Boone, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. A. M. E. Swabey, Somersets.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major C. E. P. Sankey, Engineers.
Major D. R. Sladen, Scottish Borderers.
Major P. A. Turner, West Ridings.
Captain A. E. Burnett, Scottish Borderers.
Captain C. R. Dudgeon, Scottish Borderers.
Captain R. Marians, Second London Regiment.
Captain R. Milbank, West Ridings.
Captain F. J. Wyley, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain F. Yates, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain C. R. Henderson, Black Watch.
Captain N. Mosley, North Staffords.
Lieut. G. H. Kent, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. R. Way, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. G. Beyfus, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. G. Borland, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. A. Cheetham, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. R. Comely, Monmouthshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. H. Crisp, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. K. E. Cunningham, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. J. Darbyshire, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Dixon, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. H. Doe, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. W. O. Edwards, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. W. O. Field, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Hammond, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. W. P. Paterson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. A. B. Playford, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Poland, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. F. Upton, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. E. M. Webb, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. T. Wells, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. C. Bevir, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. V. Corbett, Cambridgeshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. Gilby, Interpreter.
Second-Lieut. S. Maurice, Wessex Engineers.
Second-Lieut. D. O'Rorke, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Sidebotham, Home Counties Engineers.
Second-Lieut. B. Whitestone, Royal Engineers.
Surgeon-Major E. G. Stocker, Wessex Engineers.

LONDON, April 26.

The following casualties evidently refer to the battle at Hill No. 60:—

KILLED.

Captain Alt, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. G. J. Child, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Chubb, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain R. Dering, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. C. C. Egerton, West Ridings.
Captain M. Ellis, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Hodges, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. B. Job, West Kents.
Major F. Joslin, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Malet, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Oldham, Cornwalls.
Lieut. C. Payton, West Kents.
Captain E. R. Taylor, West Ridings.
Captain C. T. Tuff, West Kents.
Captain G. H. Walford, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. E. B. Walker, West Kents.
Captain T. Wingate, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. F. R. Thackeray, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. J. Croft, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. E. Kellie, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. C. Kirch, Bedfords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. Craston, West Kents.
Lieut. A. F. Todd, Norfolks.

THE DARDANELLES.

BATTLESHIP ENTERS THE STRAITS.

TRENCHES BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 26.

Reuter's correspondent on board the Triumph telegraphs, that the Triumph entered the mouth of the Straits and opened fire with 7.5 inch guns on a Turkish trench at the western end of the Gallipoli peninsula at a range of seven thousand yards.

The bombardment lasted for half an hour, after which the Triumph proceeded further up the Straits in search of a trench in another position.

Howitzers on the Asiatic shore dropped sixteen shells around the ship and three struck her and inflicted trifling damage. Two men were wounded.

The Triumph silenced the battery a few minutes after the position had been located and then resumed the bombardment of the enemy's trenches.

The Triumph was completed in 1904. She has a displacement of 11,985 tons; speed 20 knots; four 10 inch, fourteen 7.5 inch guns, fourteen 14 pounder, two 12 pounder, eight 6 pounder and machine guns with a complement of 700.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

DISSENSION BETWEEN ARABS AND TURKS.

LONDON, April 24.

Replying in the House of Lords to a request for information regarding the operations in Mesopotamia, Lord Crewe said Government had been under no delusions regarding the probability of an attack by considerable Turkish forces. That was why the Government had strengthened our position by despatching troops from India and Egypt.

Referring to the co-operation of the Arabs with the Turks, Lord Crewe said the reports he was receiving seemed to indicate considerable dissatisfaction and dissension between the Arabs and the Turks. It might be hoped that as the campaign proceeded and the Turks got more lessons like that at Shaiba the Arabs would be less inclined to co-operate.

GENERAL AND KAISER.

"YOUR SCAMP OF A SON."

The "Figaro" publishes a remarkable account of a scene which, it states, took place in the month of August, at the Hotel de Cologne, in Luxemburg. It says:

"The German Emperor, surrounded by his staff, was dining and awaiting the arrival of the general who had just captured Longwy. As soon as he arrived the Emperor, frantic with rage, addressed him as follows: 'How is it that, to capture this fortress, defended by only a few battalions, you have uselessly sacrificed thousands of our best battalions? We will speak of your exploits again when the war is over.'

"The general went livid, and hurled the following reply at the Emperor: 'Your Majesty, if my soldiers advanced in close formation against Longwy, and were thus uselessly massacred, it was on the orders of your scamp of a son, who, at a safe distance of twenty kilometres behind the front, kept on sending me the telephonic order. "To the assault, always to the assault."'

"Having spoken thus, the general bowed and left the Imperial presence, amid general stupefaction. On the pavement before the hotel he blew his brains out.

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HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT SEMIFINAL.

LUSITANIANS (2) BEAT BYCULLA UNITED (1).

This game in the penultimate stages of the tournament was played on the Gymkhana ground on Monday, when before a large crowd of enthusiastic supporters the Lusitanians qualified themselves for the final by beating the Byculla United by the narrow margin of a goal—the scores being two goals to one. The winners were undoubtedly the better team on the day's play and their victory was as deserved as it was popular. In science and combination the Lusitanians showed marked superiority over their opponents who, though beaten, put up a galllant fight and kept the result hanging in the balance till the last minute of the game. It was a fast and keen encounter replete with brilliant runs and deft individual touches and the contestants fought strenuously to escape eviction. But the better training of the Lusitanians became manifest from the outset and they eventually asserted their superiority by beating a sturdy set of opponents who in pace or grit would not yield to them. The Byculla boys showed great determination in trying to avert the inevitable and Murray during the closing period initiated a few charges on the Lusitanian defence and furnished some dogged and brilliant display of attack, but fortune favoured them not and on the whistle calling "no-side," they retired beaten, though in no way disgraced. Against the quick, methodical and neatly executed forward movements of the Lusitanians, the efforts of the Byculla forwards, however determined they might have been, looked rather incohesive and spasmodic and hence less effective. As to the opposing defensive ranks neither side could claim any superiority over the other. If Pais and Martin did good work in the Lusitanian defence, Moore, Murray and James were equally if not more useful in the Byculla defence. Hence the primary difference lay in the forward play in which the Lusitanians showed greater skill and combination.

Nelson D'Souza's tackling and his passing bouts with the slippery "Johnny" were a treat to watch while Freitas was always on the "go" and faced and tackled the ball with great skill and unabated zeal. Cyriaco D'Souza ever thrustful made some clever tackling and his vigorous and incisive rushes would have been better realised if he could score oftener than he did. As to the winning point he scored with a rasping shot, for which his elder brother had paved the way off a judicious pass by Pais. He is to be congratulated on the neatness and alacrity in its execution. Even Pinto, whose easy-going style of play in former games was the subject of comment in these columns, put his best foot forward and played with great dash and proved himself of great help even to the defence as he fell back often to give them a helping hand. As a line the Lusitanian forwards made very commendable efforts, which if more vigorously executed would be more productive. In the Lusitanian defence Pais, though in his declining days, yet put up the best work either in breaking up the opposing attack or in feeding his forwards. He plays with great zeal and tenacity, which at times take him to many positions keeping the mainstay of balance between attack and defence, viz., the position of centre-half back at the mercy of unwelcome intruders. Martin has improved considerably and showed the great virtue of sticking to his "man." Pinto the left half was very plodding but he invariably failed to judge how to keep his own position whille the attackers were on him Lusitanian backs are still very shaky and dug the ground in trying to hit out. It is undoubtedly the weakest spot in the Lusitanian team whose success in the final will greatly depend on how the backs play. If they hit out more quickly than they do at present it would be a slight improvement though not a remedy.

Speaking of the Byculla team, Murray at back and Moore, their centre half, were as brainy in their display as they were indefatigable. Quick and always on the spot, Moore developed magnificent defensive tactics against a set of nippy forwards who required a lot of watching. Murray at back was very sound. But his partner was rather weak and failed to stop the ball time and again. Of the forwards, Boult comes in first for his amusing movements which were more appreciated by the spectators than his hard sprinting or occasional dodges. Gilder and Cutler were too closely shadowed by the opposing halves but they made many inroads in the Lusitanian defence and with a little more luck might have scored. The Lusitanian forwards also lost many chances of scoring, erratic shooting and unnecessary dodgling spoiled their openings.

THE GAME.

Winning the toss, Nelson D'Souza chose to defend the Gymkhana end goal. From the bully-off at 5-45 p.m. the Byculla forwards made a rush and were all but through but F. Faria cleared with a drive and put Johnny D'Souza in possession. The latter sprinted down the right in combination with Nelson D'Souza until James stopped his career and centred. Pais intercepted and put his forwards ahead. While within the firing zone Nelson D'Souza was penalised for a knock on. Byculla forwards now returned to attack, Gilder and Cutler putting in fine combined work which the opposing halves had great difficulty in putting a stop to. Eventually Pais cleared the coast and the Lustanians forced which proved fruitless, as Murray cleared the defence by driving hard to the other end of the field. Then followed a few minutes' midfield play when the movements lacked sparkle and the game looked rather tame. Both the teams, however gradually began to show up and sustained attacks of the Lusitanians were followed by short time counter-attacks of the Byculla boys. A foul against Jukes looked promising but Cyriaco D'Souza on the point of shooting was smartly caught lying offside. The Lusitanians now kept up a hot attack but the Byculla defence persistently refused to be beaten. After some of the rushes had been frustrated the Lusitanians forced a short corner. From the corner-hit Pais, sent on to Nelson D'Souza who beat the Byculla custodian with a low shot within 17 minutes from the start. The Lusitanians now played with confidence begotten of success but Murray, Moor and James were equally watchful and keen and did not allow any further liberty. On two or three occasions the Byculla forwards were within an ace of scoring but their attempts were foiled by erratic shooting and on another occasion by hesitation in shooting. Soon after half time was called. During the second period, the exchanges ruled very much in favour of the Lusitanians. But at the start the Byculla boys gave them a rude shock by scoring a goal through, Cutler within 8 minutes from the re-start, thus drawing level The game became very exciting at this period. The Lusitanians now put on a spurt and Cyriaco D'Soupa rounded up a fine passing bout by scoring a goal, off a pass from Nelson D'Souza within the following four minutes, which turned out to be the winning point of the match. The attack was maintained for a considerable period. During the closing period Murray went up to play forward and made a rally but try as they would, their efforts lacked finish and they were returned time after time from within the Lusitanian twerty-five. Soon after time was called with the final scores:—

Lusitanians ..... two goals.
Byculla United ..... one goal.

The sides were:—

Lusitanians:—E. Faria, goal; J. Faria and Dominic D'Souza backs; Martin, Pais and Pinto, halves; Johnny D'Souza Nelson D'Souza, Freitas, Cyriaco D'Souza and Leo D'Souza, forwards.

Byculla United:—Chitts goal; Jukes and Murray, backs; James, Moore and Sauseman, halves; Boult Gilder (Cap'), Cutler, Hayter and Philbert, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Arher.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals. 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway 2—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers. 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana beat R G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1, 2—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers 2—0.
4. Jhansi beat Hornets—1—1, 1—1, 1—0.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry.—1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph 3—2.

THIRD ROUND.

1. Grant Medical College beat Inst-Luso-Indiano—4—1.
2. Lusitanian Sporting beat Bhusawal Gymkhana—3—1.
3. Jhansi beat Igatpuri, 1—1, 1—0.
4. Byculla United beat Bombay Gymkhana, 4—1.

SEMI-FINAL.

1. Lusitanians beat Byculla United. 2—1.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Jhansi v. Grant Medical College.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The game between the St. Peter's High School and the B. E. S. High School "B" team, played yesterday on the Oval, resulted in a draw.

The following are the games down for decision this evening:—

B. E. S. High School "B" team play St. Peter's High School on the Military Ground.

St. Xavier's High School "A" Team *v.* Cathedral High School "A" team, to be played on the Oval.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is with keen interest the public have read the correspondence of Mr. Wacha and the Hon. Mr. Orr and they anxiously await the final decision of the Improvement Trust Board with regard to the retention or otherwise of Mr. Samson in their service.

Mr. Orr complains of premature publication, and that too without the Board's sanction, of the Trust's "confidential" proceedings, alleges incorrectness thereof, and takes his stand on a previous Resolution or Order (of 1901) of the Board. But, so far as I remember it, it referred merely to financial and land and property purchases and sale matters and no more. It would have been better had the Hon. Mr. Orr cited the said Order to enable the public to judge whether Mr. Wacha or anybody else in his position was not justified? It is for Mr. Wacha to reply to it decorously, but I could not understand how the Hon. Mr. Orr got a notion that no one save the accused party has any right of appeal to a higher court? I know of instances in which higher courts were moved by the complainants against the acquittals of the accused by way of revisions, e.g., Dr. Broacha v. Mr. J. B. Petit. I know of two more cases in which Messrs. McPherson and Robertson respectively applied on behalf of the complainants to the Appellate Court against the acquittals of certain Mahomedans, when the Court could not entertain the revisions simply because they were then time-barred, but at the same time in the second case it declared that the evidence recorded in the case showed the guilt of accused Nos. 2 and 3 and had it not been time-barred they would have dealt with it according to law. It may here be stated that appeals or revisions against acquittals by private parties are limited to a period of two months and that in both the Mahomedan cases cited by me the limitation period of two months had exceeded by several weeks.

It is open to Mr. Samson, should he desire to do so, to apply for a revision within two months' time or to the Hon. Mr. Orr to move Government to do so, which they can do within a period of six months should he at all think that Mr. Samson has not met with fair justice.

Whatever may be the final result of Mr. Samson's case the public believe that Major Hepper and Messrs. Wacha and Kayani have done well.

Lastly, may the public know from the Hon. Mr. Orr whether it is true, and he is aware of it, that some of the heads of the departments under him have addressed a representation marked "confidential" to the members of the Trust Board to influence them in the matter before it had come before them for consideration and action? Whether they had his permission or sanction to do so, and if not what steps he proposes to take, against them for misconduct? And whether he is aware of the fact that such a representation amounts to contempt of court and an attack on the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate behind his back?—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

Bombay, April 25.

THE TSARITZA AND HER DAUGHTERS AS NURSES.

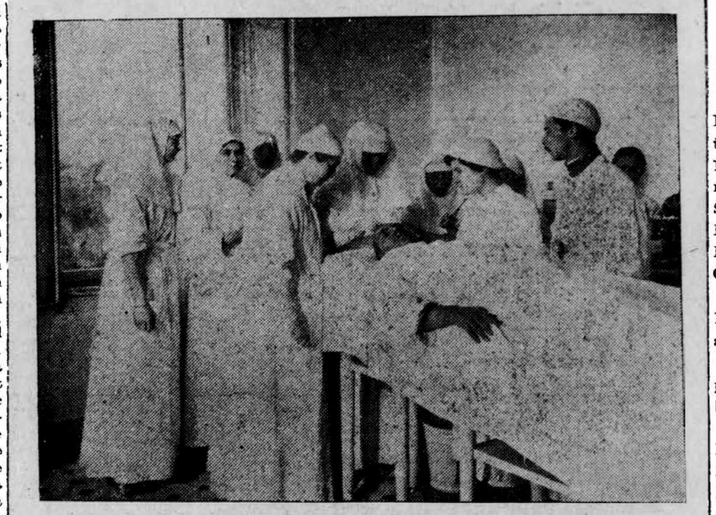

Photo by Central News.

This striking photograph was taken at the Imperial Hospital for wounded officers at Tsarkol-Selo. The Tsaritza is standing at the head of the patient. On the extreme left is the Grand Duchess Titiana (second daughter of the Tsar); the third figure from the left (in background) is the Grand Duchess Olga.

VILLAGE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

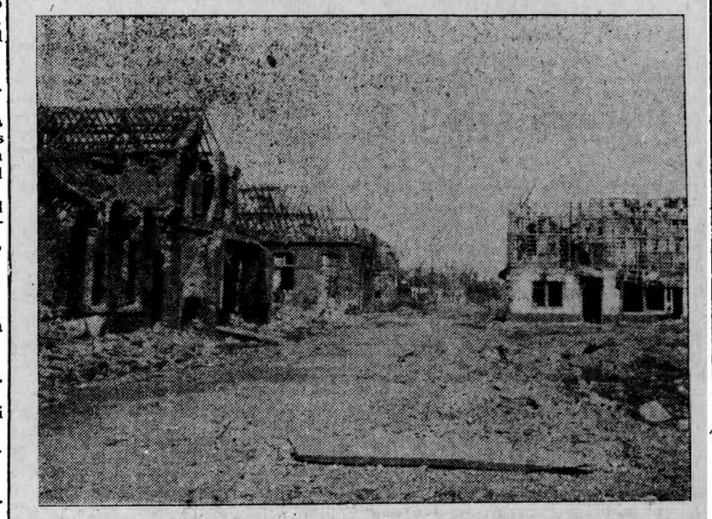

Photo by Central News.

The picture shows the ruins of the village of Neuve Chapelle after its terrible bombardment by the British, giving a wonderful idea of the havoc wrought by modern artillery.

TURF LIBEL SUIT.

TRADESMAN'S BET BY TELEPHONE.

Arising out of a report by the Turf Guardian Society, Ltd., of Vigo-street, W., to one of their members, an action for libel was heard in the King's Bench Division on March 29, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

The plaintiff, Mr. Colin Messer, a member of the firm of Johnson and Co., costume and mantle makers, Great Portland-street, owed £40 to Mr. Carrington, a turf commission agent, in November 1913, as a result of lost bets. One day Mr. Messer telephoned to Carrington to put £6 on a horse called Prepaid. Mr. Carrington's clerk said: "Right. Hold the line a moment." Soon after, the clerk said the bet was off. Prepared won, and Mr. Messer contended that Carrington owed him £45, cancelling his £40 debt and leaving a balance of £5 in his favour.

Next day Mr. Carrington sent in his bill and gave Mr. Messer no credit for this £45. A dispute followed, and in the County Court Mr. Messer won.

About the same time Mr. Messer had £50 due to him from a Mr. Oliver for bets, and Mr. Oliver, having made inquiries of the Turf Guardian Society, received a letter on December 10, saying:—

So far as business engagements are concerned payments are reported satisfactory, and there is every appearance of Mr. M. being in receipt of a moderate income.

As regards turf transactions, however, he has been reported to us as a "red hot jobber," and on November 18 one of our members reported him as a defaulter for £41 5s. 8d. (for purposes of registration only). The member informs us that the account is still owing.

On receiving this letter Mr. Oliver declined to pay Mr. Messer; but later he had to pay. There was no defence to this action, said Mr. J. Hawke, K.C., for the plaintiff, as the only real defence could be that the statement that Mr. Messer was a defaulter was true.

REPORT IN CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Messer, giving evidence, said his dispute with Mr. Oliver went before Tattersall's and Mr. Oliver paid. When witness's solicitors wrote to the defendants asking for an apology, they replied that the reports were issued only to their members in confidence and in reply to specific inquiry.

In cross-examination by Mr. Colam, K.C., witness said he had business with as many as 22 commission agents. When the bet was offered to Carrington, it was only two minutes before the race was run.

You know the dispute has always been as to whether Carrington accepted your bet?—Yes, and it was decided in the County Court.

Mr. Colam said he was quite a novice in the "wonderful art of betting" but it seemed to him astounding that a man could go to a telephone two minutes before a race, call the name of a horse, and then insist that this was a bet. (Laughter.) The only question for the jury was whether the communication to Mr. Oliver was privileged. The society was formed for mutal protection—supplying information in confidence. This was the first action brought against them.

His lordship (Mr. Justice Sankey) held that it was not privileged, as the society traded for profit.

After the luncheon adjournment Mr. Colam said the defendants were willing to accept judgment for the plaintiff for an agreed amount. They were satisfied that Mr. Messer was in no sense a defaulter and that his turf dealings had been above suspicion.

Mr. Hawke said Mr. Messer's sole object was to clear himself, and he had asked for only a certain sum as damages because he had to come from Paris to the court.

His lordship said it was a very happy termination to the case.

LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

SIXTY-TWO PERSONS CHARGED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, April 26.

The first case in Lahore under the Defence of India Act of 1915 commenced in the local Central Jail this morning at 10 a.m. before a bench of Special Commissioners consisting of Major Irvine, Sessions Judge, Lahore, President; Mr. Ellis, Sessions Judge, Shahpur, and Rai Bahadur Pandit Sheo Narain, Advocate, Chief Court.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Bevan-Petman Government Advocate, assisted by Shaikh Taj-ud-Din Kuraishi.

There were 81 accused of whom 62 were present in the Court, the remaining 19 being still at large.

The accused were represented by Mr. Beechey, Mr. Ragunath Sahai, Babu Ram Mukand, Lala Puri Dev Raj, Mr. Sahni Hakumat, Rai Bishan Nath and Dr. Shuja-ud-Din Alam.

Some of the counsel were directed by the court to appear on behalf of the accused who could not afford to engage counsel.

The proceedings opened with the President reading out certain notifications and orders of the Government.

Mr. Bevan-Petman opened the case with a lengthy statement which was not finished when the court rose for the day.

BAGARPUR DACOITY CASE.

123 ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, April 26.

The Special Tribunal to-day delivered its unanimous decision discharging 123 accused in the Bagarpur dacoity case. A charge was framed against twelve for dacoity, the arson charge being eliminated.

BENGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY ACT.

MORE PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Commenting on the application of the Defence of India Act to Bengal the "Englishman" writes:—The wonder is not that the Act has been applied but that its application has been so long delayed and is confined only to certain districts. The miscreants succeeded in creating a reign of terror in some districts.

The "Indian Daily News" writes:—To deal with the defiance of law and authority which is now rampant, required something more expeditious and sure than the elaborate procedure of the Courts.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" can not comprehend what the Act has to do with the kind of crimes now prevailing in Bengal. Here is a case of planting a gun to kill a mosquito.

ALLE ED CHEATING IN ENGLAND.

QUESTION OF SANCTION IN A MADRAS CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 26.

The case in which Mr. M. R. Sundrum Iyer, a High Court vakil, who went to England last year as a witness before the Finance Commission and who is alleged to have cheated the Chartered Bank's head office in London, was called on to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The vakil for the accused took a preliminary objection that his Worship had no jurisdiction to try the case. The offence alleged against the accused was that he obtained £50 and on another occasion £200 from the London office of the Chartered Bank by representing falsely that he had accounts with the Madras branch of the Bank. The alleged offence having thus been committed outside British India the sanction of the Local Government was necessary as per provisions of section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code, before his Worship could proceed to enquire into the case.

Mr. E. R. Osborne, for the Chartered Bank, admitted that there did exist some doubt as to the procedure to be adopted in the present case, but there was a case in 13 Bombay, page 147, where it was held that no sanction of the Local Government was necssary to institute proceedings against a person who had committed criminal breach of trust in Portuguese territory. The interpretation to be put upon section 188, C. P. C., counsel submitted, should be different to what the defence pleader had urged. However counsel after considering everything, had advised the Chartered Bank to apply for sanction. This had been done and the hearing of the case accordingly might be deferred pending the receipt of a reply.

The accused's pleader again addressed the Court. He submitted that the sanction of the Local Government would not do, but the sanction of the Secretary of State for India was necessary before his Worship could enquire into the case. The Political Agent for India in England was the Secretary of State and under section 188, C.P.C., his sanction was absolutely necessary.

His Worship promised to pass orders on Monday next.

The citizens of Lahore gave on Saturday evening a garden party in honour of Sir Alfred and Lady Kensington, who would be shortly leaving for England. All high officials, judges of the Chief Court and leading members of the bar were present.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Americans and The War.

The "Pioneer":—Perhaps, after all, the most obvious inference to be drawn from Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous pamphlet is the fact that he, by nature and training a man of action, feels that his country is missing a great opportunity. Intervention in the war would have domestic as well as international effects. It may be that the wonderful powers of assimilation which have been the just boast of the United States are reaching the'r limit. The Germans settled in his country have a tendency to form Teutonic colonies at Milwaukee and other large cities. They retain their own language. They publish their own newspapers. During the war, they have shown that they are Germans first and Americans afterwards, and many of them have lent themselves to the dubious propaganda of the German Embassy at Washington. The German system of administration affects even neutral countries, and has an especially untoward influence in the United States. It exacts an unhesitating obedience which makes of Germans bad citizens of a great democracy, It makes them unwelcome guests of any country in which they settle. Their ideas are medieval. They cannot adapt themselves to the give and take of democratic life. Let us hope that the present war in that as in other respects may be a salutary lesson to them and their rulers.

The Viceroy's Council.

"New India":—We believe that the correct understanding of the position of the Viceroy's Council will lead one to suppose that individual members, who do not see eye to eye with the Viceroy, should show the manliness to forego a good portion of their Rs. 80,000 per annum, and go back to their own country to join their admirers of the MacDonnell school. If they persist in their obstructive policy overmuch, perhaps in the interests of smooth and efficient administration it may be desirable for the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to take the initiative in that direction. What are we to think of a situation in which three civilian members have expressed views directly against the policy of both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State? It is not a matter of detail, but one of broad policy, on which there has been wide divergence of opinion. We should, therefore, think the proper course, if there is to be any way out of the situation which these dissenting members have created, and which the "Englishman" so hotly resents, is for these members to follow the illustrious lead of Lord Curzon in his own day, when he was confronted with a similar situation.

True Statesmanship and Young India.

The "Bengalee":—Let our rulers have the courage and the statesmanship—and true statesmanship is essentially a thing of courage—to form a brigade of Indian boys—or boy-scouts—let some work be provided for the adventurous spirits among our young men which would satisfy their self-respect and their love of enterprise, and we fully believe that lawlessness among this class will disappear. Nay more, their civic spirit will be roused—they will feel an added sense of self-respect and honour in belonging to an Empire which has called them to its defence. A new spirit of loyalty and patriotism will move them, not the spirit that hankers after titles and distinctions,—but the self-respecting spirit of the true citizen, whose hopes and aspirations, whose thoughts and ideals, whose all in life will be bound up with the great Empire in which he feels that he is somebody. To distrust him, to disarm him, to make re-actionary laws to suppress him only serves to whet the rising spirit that is in him which developes into insubordination and discontent if it is persistently opposed, but blossoms forth into a radiant and abiding spirit of loyalty, of devotion to the Empire if kindly and wisely fostered and regulated.

Indian Railway Management.

The "Punjabee":—It will be readily admitted that much cannot be expected from persons whose own interests are indissolubly bound up with the continuance of the present system and whose eyes are fixed, so long as they are in India, on safe and fat appointments on the directorates of companies in England after their retirement from service in this country. The only effective way to deal with the important question would be to entrust its examination to a mixed commitee of officials and non-officials including Indian commercial men, and we hope this view will be persistently pressed on the attention of the Government by public bodies and publicists in India. It is only by persistent and continued agitation that any success in this matter can be expected, especially when we take into consideration the fact that powerful influence will always be brought to bear on the Secretary of State against any proposal which if, given effect to, would prejudically affect the vested interests of those companies who are entrusted with the management of State railways in India.

India and The War.

The "Indian Patriot":—We have no doubt that many of those who have spoken appreciately of India's services have done so out of a generous enthusiasm; but we doubt their power and their ability to give effect to their wish against the powerful opposition of venerable veterans who have behind them the accummulated traditional prejudices of half a century. These veterans and their adherents have always to be counted as a great obstructive force; and they will not capitulate until they realise that resistance is hopeless. Yet it is a matter for pride that India has done her duty right meanfully, and has for her part established an unquestionable claim as loyal citizens of the Empire and faithful subjects of the King-Emperor. That is a satisfaction which is equal to the satisfaction of having done one's duty. If there are certain sections of his Majesty's subjects who are still hostile to our interests and aspirations, we can only hope to succeed against them by diminishing their influence over the councils of the English nation. There is obviously no royal road to political privileges.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

SIR DINSHAH DAVAR TO BE EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation, Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji, was for the respondents.

At the outset Mr. Payne applied for a commission to issue to examine Sir Dinshah Davar, whose evidence the defence thought would be very valuable but who could not come to the Court, having recently undergone an operation on the eye.

The Magistrate: Commission to whom? To examine the witness at his house? That is what it comes to.

Mr. Velinker wanted to know the grounds on which the application was made. How would Sir Dinshah's evidence be relevant.

Mr. Payne enumerated the grounds on which the defence sought to hold the evidence relevant.

Mr. Velinker asked under what section the application was being made. Where was the authority by which a Presidency Magistrate in Bombay could issue commission to examine a witness in Bombay?

Mr. Payne said it was only a question of where the Court sat to examine the witness.

The Magistrate: Then your application is that this Court should examine Sir Dinshah Davar at his house.

Mr. Payne said that was so.

Mr. Velinker said that in that case the Magistrate would have to convert Sir Dinshah Davar's bungalow into a Court. He had not heard of any such thing having been done in Bombay before. There was nothing in the code to justify such a procedure being adopted.

Mr. Payne said, Mr. Cooper had examined a crippled witness at his house some years ago. He cited rulings in support of his arguments.

After some further arguments the Magistrate said he would write to Sir Dinshah Davar to enquire if he would be able to come to the Court on Saturday. If Sir Dinshah was not able to do so, he would examine him at his house to-morrow.

Shamsul-ul-Alma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana was further examined by Mr. Payne. He said it would be irreligious and immoral from the Zoroastrian point of view for a couple to live together as man and wife, under certain Burmese rites but without being married according to Parsi rites.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Velinker.

You are not the high priest of all the Parsis in Bombay?—I am of a large majority of them.

Continuing, witness said he was the high priest of the Wadia Fire Temple and also of the Parsi community. When he was appointed to the post fifty shawls were given him by different families, associations and others in token of their recognition of his "Dasturship." There were two other high priests of the Parsis in Bombay.

PRIESTS AND "GAHAMBARS."

Witness further said the first respondent was one of his acquaintances. He never went to the "Jam-e-Jamshed" at the time of his difficulties. He presided at the meeting of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and the "Sanj Vartaman" appreciation fund in October last. The fund was raised to help the papers in the Rangoon case. He did not exactly remember whether it was also intended for helping them in other prosecutions. He had contributed Rs. 25. In the Parsi Punchayat case tried by Justices Davar and Beaman, Mr. Justice Beaman had characterised certain evidence as "silly sophistry which tried to give an opportunist gloss to sound religious doctrines," but those remarks had reference not to his evidence alone but were general remarks which referred to the evidence both of witness and of Dr Jivanji Modi. There were no bad feelings between witness and some of the members of the Conference personally. He was not on bad terms with the Tatas, Mr. H. A. Wadia or Sir D. M. Petit, who were his friends. There had been controversy but not acute controversy regarding the suggested shortening of the funeral ceremony. He was not aware of the Conference having ever taken up that question. When the question of the abolition of the nullification of the purification ceremony ("barashnum") appeared on the agenda paper of the Committee of the Conference it excited acute controversy. He objected to its being taken up. He was not aware of the question having been considered by the Conference.

The curtailment of the expenses of the "gahambars" (seasonal feasts) would mean less emoluments for the priests?—No.

It would mean fewer dinners to the priests?—They are not dinners but are religious festivals and if they were curtailed they would feel very much.

Witness further said he was not aware if the Conference had ever considered that question. He adhered to his opinion that the curtailment of the expenses on sandalwood would be most sinful and it would also be sinful if a person incurred debts by running into expenses over sandalwood beyond his means. The question of sandalwood had been of acute controversy, and so had been among orthodox people that of the abolition of the "Bajrojgar" trusts. But the latter controversy had been set at rest since the question had been decided by the High Court some years ago. The suggestion to substitute prayer halls for fire temples was most absurd and nonsensical. Sometime ago he heard that one of the promoters of the Conference wanted to have prayer halls. He could not exactly say if it was the substitution of prayer halls for fire temples that was meant but he heard that prayer halls were to be erected and less use was to be made of fire-temples. He was not able to answer the question whether the Conference had suggested the substitution of Gujerati for the Avesta in prayers because he did not read the Conference literature. He was angry and disgusted with the Conference at their ways of doing things.

You were one of those who were most desirous to break the Conference?—No. The Conference movers themselves broke the Conference.

Continuing, witness said he had resigned the chairmanship of the committee of the Conference not at the instigation of the first respondent.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said the "gahambars" were not elaborate feasts but simple meals which even the richest partook of.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said his reasons for resigning were that the Conference was not representative of the whole community. The phrase "Zoroastrian Conference" was a misnomer. There were several other reasons.

THIS OLD PEN."

Mr. Kaikhushro D. Moos, assistant editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," examined by Mr. Payne, said the first respondent took no part in the editing of the paper and had ceased taking any part in it since about 1905. Witness had been assistant editor for the past twelve years. When the first respondent came to the office he looked after the accounts and went away. He took no part in the "Juddin" controversy. They had stopped submitting proofs to him for many years past. For the greater part of the months of April and May in 1914 the first respondent was either at Deolali or Matheran.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said that before leaving Bombay the first respondent used to tell the cashier to send the account to him and from that the witness knew where he had gone. During April and May 1914 he used to come to Bombay and attend office sometimes but witness could not say, on what days. The expression "this old pen" in the article published in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 13th September 1910, did not refer to any writer but had a reference to the age of the paper.

Mr. Velinker:—Is it not a fact that anything out of the common is referred to Mr. Jehangir Marzban?

Witness:—Yes, if there is anything very risky the matter is referred to him.

Mr. Marzban said before Mr. Justice Beaman in the High Court:—"Whenever there is anything out of the common it is a rule in the office to refer to me."—I say the same thing.

Is it true?—Yes.

The Magistrate:—Is it still true?

Witness:—Yes.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Narayan Vithal with the theft of a bicycle, belonging to Ardeshir Dhunjibhoy of Messrs. Bessho and Company. The complainant missed his bicycle from the passage adjoining the shop. On being told that somebody was seen carrying the machine a few minutes before, he ran after the accused and succeeded in outpacing him and seizing him.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to a days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, one Heranna Balaji was charged with burglary.

The case for the prosecution was that on Saturday the accused broke into the house of one Mohmedally Jivanji in Doctor Street and was carrying away gold and silver jewellery and some clothing when a friend of the complainant happened to turn up on the spot just then. The accused threw down the articles and was climbing down a water pipe but was caught by the people that had collected in the street.

The Magistrate convicted the accused but deferred passing sentence in order to enable the Police to find out the accused's antecedents.

BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY IN TRAINING.

Reproduced from "The Manchester Guardian."

In order that the "Scottish Bantams," now training at Edinburgh, shall not be at a disadvantage in a hand-to-hand tussle with a bigger and heavier opponent, they are being instructed in the art of Ju-Jitsu. The photograph shows some of the "Bantams" learning how to make skill compensate for their lack of inches.

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS ON RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to "Pro Bono Publico's" letter regarding "Railway Passengers' Grievances" in your issue of 24th inst., I too would like to say a word or two on the disadvantages of travelling on the G. I. P. Railway. Apparently, passengers, especially the weaker sex, are not entitled to any consideration whatever judging by what I saw a few days ago at the Victoria Terminus. A lady with a tiny baby in her arms got into a 3rd class compartment, evidently under the impression that it was reserved for ladies. Presently in trotted three gents, two of whom were most disreputable looking and to all appearances under the influence of liquor. The lady appealed to the Guard who was not polite by any means. She was told that no other arrangements could be made as no separate compartment was allowed for ladies. Unfortunately it was just on time for the departure of the train, and she was unable to exchange her ticket for 2nd class. It would easily be seen that this poor woman was terrified. I assured her that she need not fear as she need only pull the communication cord, which is drummed into one's ears by the Railway officials, and which by the way reminds me that it is like closing the gate after the cows have gone. What must this poor woman's feelings have been when travelling with such company?

The Railway authorities might have a little more consideration and set aside one carriage or compartment for the exclusive use of European and Eurasian women Surely it would make very little difference to the company, and would greatly add to what little comforts the travelling female public have at present. I wonder would the authorities who are responsible for this new rule like the idea of their wives, mothers or sisters travelling under such circumstances? It is to be hoped that something will be done to diminish the inconveniences of travelling in a Railway train.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, April 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to insert the following letter in the next issue of your paper.

For the past few weeks very interesting letters with regards to the rights of passengers in a railway train have been appearing in your columns. But the one that was published in your Saturday's issue, under the signature of "Pro Bono Publico" is a very peculiar one.

Its writer evidently appears to be an Anglo-Indian himself and has sought, in his letter, to defend the rights of the ladies of his community travelling in third-class railway compartments.

He complains that in former days two compartments were reserved on every mail train, one for 'European and Eurasian Men' and the other for 'European and Eurasian women' and that nowadays there was instead only one such reserved compartment common to men and women (which according to the writer is very undesirable).

He then accuses the G. I. P. Railway Company, in particular, of the grave offence of intending that all Anglo-Indian ladies travelling in third-class, shall do so in the compartment reserved for females, which is for Indians 'pure and simple.'

If this be true, the G. I. P. Railway authorities deserve to be warmly congratulated on this very welcome change. Surely they could not have rendered a better service to this country. I wish the practice of reserving even one compartment for them which they do at present had been discontinued.

The 'natives' as they call us, and since they have not learnt to associate with their Indian brether, the railway authorities undertook to teach them this very disirable and valuable lesson.

The spirit of exclusiveness has hindered the progress of our society so long, but fortunately the broad enlightenment we have been receiving by way of education has helped a great deal to remove the thorn from our side.

Let Anglo-Indians, therefore, travel along with us in the same railway compartments and they shall soon find in us their very best friends.

If this short letter of mine hurts anybody's feelings, I shall only feel sorry for it. But it is my heart's one desire (and I hope it is so with every thoughtful Indian) that all people living in this country should unite together in friendly intercourse with one another, regardless of caste and creed, thus promoting India's social, moral and intellectual progress worthy of doing credit to all Indians and still more India's rulers.

Yours, etc.,

J. V. V.

Bombay, April 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I beg leave to encroach on your valuable space for the purpose of refuting the statement, of your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico," made, in his letter, on the subject of "Railway Passengers' Grievances."

Your correspondent, I fear, has been grossly misinformed, for he states, that until recently there were separate compartments for European and Eurasian men and European and Eurasian women, on the G. I. P. Railway Mail trains.

Such has, to my knowledge, never been the case, the only alteration being, of late, the changing of the head-line from "For Europeans and Eurasians" to "For Europeans and Anglo-Indians."—Yours, etc.,

A. T. A. I.

Byculla April 26th.

THE LATE LT.-COL. T. X. BRITTEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I hope you will do me the favour of publishing in your esteemed paper the following few lines, written in appreciation of the character of the late Lt.-Col. T. X. Britten of the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, stationed at Belgaum before it was sent on active service at the head of the Persian Gulf.

The list of casualities reported recently from the Persian Gulf discloses the names of many distinguished officers and among them appears the name of Lt.-Col. T. X. Britten. This officer possessed many good qualities of both head and heart and thus had endeared himself to the sepoys as well as his brother officers of the regiment. He was so very popular that he may be said to have been really the idol of the sepoys. He was a willing friend of the poor and the needy and always showed eagerness to extend his benevolent hand to the people of his regiment and also to outsiders. Whoever came in contact with him, for howsoever a short time, was very much impressed with his genial looks, sympathetic attitude and courteous manners. Many and lengthy stories could be told of the various ways in which his charitable and kind disposition found expression. He was as much attached to the sepoys of his regiment as they were to him. It is said that when he was raised to the rank of Lt.-Col. he was offered the sole command of a regiment other than his. He refused this offer and expressed his desire to be allowed to serve in the same regiment with which he had served so long. His request was granted and he has met with a death worthy of a hero on the battle-field fighting for his country side by side with the sepoys whom he so sincerely loved. He not only took a keen interest in sports, but was himself a good sportsman. Though advanced in age, he was frequently to be seen on the hockey ground playing with the sepoys even in scratch-matches. I am afraid I shall not be able to do full justice to this noble officer in the short space that is at my disposal. However, I am at the same time sure that all the sepoys of the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry and the brother officers of the late Lt.-Col. T. X. Britten will endorse in full what I have briefly touched above. This regiment has lost in Lt.-Col. T. X. Britten, an officer the like of whom it is difficult to get. I now close with a sad heart and with a prayer to the Almighty that the soul of this kind-hearted man will be allowed to rest in everlasting peace.—Yours, etc.

H. V. S.

Belgaum, April 25th.

SIND SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A most important event, bearing on the welfare of the whole agricultural community of Sind has recently taken place. A committee has, after years of appeals and protests, been at last appointed to inquire into the question of extending the period of Land Settlements in Sind from the unusually low figure of 10 years to a longer period, say 30 years. But the most poignant disappointment pervades the Zemindars of the province at the news that all the five members of this long prayed for committee are officials, all members of the "heaven-born" service. How far these Government servants will be able to view the opinions and views of the Zemindars with sympathy, when, as in the present case, the interests of the landholders are in a sense ranged against the interests of Government exchequer, is a matter on which there cannot possibly be two opinions. I may grant that the official members of the Committee possess—the not very common virtue in Sind—sympathy with the impecunious, illiterate, and heavily indebted peasant proprietors of the province. But still, I believe, it will be allowed that there is no justification for denying to the landed proprietors, of the right of having a representative of their own nominated on the committee. The Zemindars of Sind, backward and unenlightened, as they, as a rule, are, have rarely been able themselves to bring to the notice of the authorities the many grievances and disabilities under which they carry on their industry, and it is only when an influential and educated Zemindar or an association of Zemindars takes upon itself the onerous and often times hazardous task of ventilating their common grievances that the existence of the various disabilities of an agriculturist's life is brought home to the tender-hearted official in Sind. Sind once had—it was not so very long ago—a living and active Zemindar's Association and in very recent times it was of great help to the agriculturists in certain important matters, but besides the discussion and narrow-visioned selfishness which are the common failings of an unenlightened community, there have been quite recently certain other causes into which I cannot enter, which have led to a weakening of its influence. Its chief workers now feel, for certain reasons, compelled to remain quiet and they endeavour no more to stand up boldly for the right of the Zemindars. With the quiescence of this association, the Sind Zemindars badly feel the need of some one to represent their views and opinions on questions which touch them. This need is the more keenly felt since the appointment of the Sind Settlement Committee, on which they are disappointed to find not one non-official Indian appointed. There are a few well-educated, enlightened, and experienced Zemindars in the province and Government will have no justification at all for saying that it cannot find any capable non-official Indians who may be appointed on the committee. The press in Sind has suggested the names of some of these capable non-officials of whose existence the District Officers in Sind cannot, with any show of reason, plead ignorance. Those very persons who boast of being in the most intimate and close contact with the people over whom they administer the laws of the country, should be the last persons to confess ignorance of the names of those experienced and enlightened Zemindars of the province who can fitly sit on the committee. The work of the committee, I understand, begins in May, and the Zemindars of Sind will be awaiting with the greatest expectancy a speedy announcement of the addition of two non-official Indians on the Sind Settlement Committee.—Yours, etc.

J.

Hyderabad, Sind.

ARTICLED CLERKS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Articled Clerks is to be held this evening at the common room of the Law Students' Union, 80, Esplanade Road at 5-30 p.m. for the purpose of considering the question of making a petition to the Chief Justice for renewing the practice of giving certificates for a supplemental examination from amongst the students appearing for the Articled Clerks Examination held in the month of March.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D 10

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The Co-operative Housing Association was brought into existence in Bombay in pursuance of a resolution passed at the Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Poona in September 1913. It was formed on 17th March, 1914, with 36 members to start with. The President of the Association is the Hon. Mr. Pattani. Since its formation the Association has held 19 meetings to discuss various aspects of the housing question, has appointed sub-committees to inquire into the needs of the different communities in Bombay and has arranged for lectures directed towards educating the public mind on the subject. With a view to assist in the formation of Co-operative Housing Societies the Association has framed a set of model by-laws for the guidance of such Societies with the help of the models prepared by Mr. B. W. Kissan and Mr. S. S. Talmaki and of the suggestions made thereon by Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The by-laws so framed are intended for the use of Societies that may be started on the lines of the English Co-partnership Tenants' Societies. The Association also intends to frame rules for the guidance of other kinds of housing societies.

During the year under report four schemes for starting housing societies, somewhat on different lines, were formed respectively by Messrs. K. B. Tamane, T. D. Kapadia, F. L. Silva and S. S. Talmaki.

On the outbreak of the European War, however, most of these schemes remained in abeyance, for labour in the City became scarce and capital shy. Mr. Talmaki's scheme, however, being on somewhat modest lines and the requisite number of tenants willing to contribute one-third capital having joined in and paid some amount in advance, the Society was registered on 28th March 1915, and expects to commence work at an early date. Mr. Talmaki's scheme is for setting up small tenement buildings on the Gamdevi estate of the Improvement Trust, also on Co-partnership lines, that is, the buildings to be owned in common by the tenants through their society, with this distinction that the tenants themselves are to contribute one-third the requisite capital, the remainder being raised by loan or mortgage debentures on the security of the whole property.

The number of members of the Association increased from 36 at the commencement to 66 at the end of the year. The Association maintains a Library consisting of books on housing and kindred subjects.

It is hoped that the Town Planning Exhibition held recently in Bombay and the very interesting series of lectures delivered by Professor Geddes on the various phases of the housing and town-planning movement will go a long way towards stimulating public thought in the desired direction and in giving an impetus to the work of the Association.

WELCOME TO TERRITORIALS.

BISHOP OF MADRAS ON THEIR STAY IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, April 26.

The Bishop of Madras yesterday conducted special services in local churches before large congregations. At St. George's Garrison Church, Wellington, a parade service was held in the morning, when a large number of men and officers of the 4th 2nd Devonshire Regiment and Hampshire Regiment were present.

The Lord Bishop prefaced his sermon with a few words extending a hearty welcome to the Territorials, reminding them that they should not only live as representatives of British civilisation but also as representatives of Christian life. The Territorials' stay in India might be brief but they should think that they had spent the major portion of their life here and when they return to England they should continue to take interest in the millions of people of this country.

In the evening the Lord Bishop held a special intercession service at All Saints' Church. In an introductory address his Lordship pointed out the various lessons derived from the war, one of them being the spirit of self-sacrifice which every one should cultivate at all times.

WET TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The monsoon is fast approaching and it is high time the Tramway authorities be up and doing to put their cars in order so as to prevent a repetition of the immense inconvenience caused to passengers year after year owing to their leaking. They have long tolerated the discomfort of sitting on wet benches which the tramway conductors refused to wipe, with the result that their clothes get soiled, their temper soured and the authorities responsible cursed. The travelling public look to you, Mr. Editor, for removing their long felt grievance, as without your powerful support their appeal will otherwise go unheeded.—Yours, etc.—

DAILY PASSENGER.

Grant Road, April 26.

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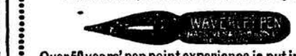

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HUNGARY FACING INVASION.

MAGYARS TO FIGHT TO THE END.

Duuring mail week "The Standard" received the following cablegram by an indirect route from its special correspondent at Vienna:—

Considerable uneasiness is felt in leading Austrian circles regarding the effect of the fall of Przemysl on public opinion in Hungary, where a very marked anti-war feeling has become evident whenever the Hungarians have seen the menace of Russia's hosts at their very doors.

At the time of the former advances of the Russian armies, first into the northern regions of the Hungarian plains and then into the neighbouring province of Bukovina many demands for peace were heard in Budapest, especially from the politicians and public men who have always been identified with the party of Independence, which demands complete separation of Hungary from Austria. There is a general fear in Vienna that the anti-war agitation in Hungary will now gain fresh adherents and that there may even be an attempt on the part of Hungarians to desert Austria and conclude a separate peace with the Allies with a view to safeguarding the future of their own country.

MAGYARS' PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

It is probable that these fears are unfounded or at least exaggerated. The Magyars who control the Government of Hungary seem to have definitely identified themselves with the Prussians in Berlin, and at the present moment they are, in point of fact, the backbone of the vigorous war party in the Dual Monarchy. There is nothing to indicate that the Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, and his colleagues have modified their intention of fighting to the end, nor is it likely that any open disaffection will make itself felt in the Hungarian regiments of the Emperor Francis Joseph's armies. The discontent in Hungary will be among the Magyar Independence party, which has always been in opposition to Count Tisza and among the Slavonic population and the Rumanians of Transylvania. But all of these unorganised and largely incoherent forces are incapable of offering any open or definite resistance to the wielders of power in Budapest. Their unrest and alarm may react indirectly on their relatives serving in the army, and may be a source of weakness to their own side, but it is certainly premature to expect anything like open opposition to the war among the people of Hungary. Nevertheless, the danger of future complications arising out of this cause is kept in view in responsible circles in Vienna, and this prospect does not relieve the general depression felt in political and military quarters.

HUNGARIAN MALCONTENTS.

The Austrian Government have received from all parts of the country a number of confidential police reports concerning the joy of the Slavonic population in Bohemia, Moravia, Dalmatia, Austrian, Silesia, and other provinces at the capture of Przemysl by the Russians. These reports, though addressed to the Ministry of the Interior, have been very generally discussed in Government circles, and considerable knowledge of their contents has leaked out into a far wider circle of politicians and journalists, who discuss them with much freedom and some natural alarm. But in this case, as with the malcontents in Hungary, the opposition to the Government is unorganised and incoherent, and no very serious consequences are apprehended for the immediate future; the trouble is being stored up for a later period.

All eyes in the Dual Monarchy are now turned towards the Carpathians, where so much depends on the gigantic struggle proceeding with the advancing Russians.

AMBULANCE WORK AT HARDWAR.

The Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance League writes:—

The Medical men and ambulance workers sent by the Hindoo Ambulance Division of Bombay to Hardwar for Kumbha Mela returned to Bombay on 22nd April, 1915, and during the 7 days of their stay they were able to render medical relief and First Aid to 439 pilgrims besides doing arduous services to prevent accidents. Both the Hindoo Division Workers and the Lucknow St. John Ambulance Workers were directly under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police for service and they had been posted at important places of the Fair being trained men for this kind of service. Both these officials have spoken highly of the work done by the Bombay Hindoo Division.

The Rishikul Sanatan Dharma Ashram took a keen interest in the Hindoo Division and accommodated them in their camp and gave them every assistance. The members of the Hindoo Division were on duty at the great assemblage held at Hardwar under the patronage of their Highnesses the Maharajas of Kashmir and Dharbhanga. Special thanks were accorded to the Bombay Hindoo Division for sending these persons to Hardwar for service. This is the 12th time that the Hindoo Division has sent their ambulance workers for service amongst the pilgrims at the Hindoo holy places of pilgrimage in and outside the Presidency.

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INDIAN HOSPITALS AT BRIGHTON.

LORD CREWE'S VISIT.

Lord Crewe paid a surprise visit to the Indian hospitals at Brighton on March 27. There are at present over 2,100 patients in these hospitals. The Corporation of Brighton have made over the Pavilion and the York-place School, and the former especially appeals to the Indians. The Oriental character of the rooms and the beautiful lawns impressing their imagination. These two hospitals are under the administration of Colonel Campbell, C.B., C.I.E. The Pavilion Hospital contains 557 Indians and is controlled by Colonel Macleod, C.I.E., I.M.S. The York-place Hospital, which contains 563 patients, is under the command of Colonel Sweeney, I.M.S. The Kitchener Hospital, which stands on the hill adjoining the racecourse, will be capable of accommodating some 2,000 patients; at present there are 994 Indians in the hospital. It consists of three sections, and is under the general administration of Colonel Sir Bruce Seton. He himself controls one section, and the other two are under the command of Colonel Austen Smith, I.M.S., and Colonel Crawford, I.M.S. It is managed entirely on Indian lines.

Lord Crewe first visited the Pavilion Hospital, where he saw many Indian soldiers who have recently returned after the fighting at Neuve Chapelle. Before leaving he met Colonel Gentle, the Chief Constable of Brighton, who assured him that the conduct of the Indians during their stay in Brighton had been in every way exemplary. From the Pavilion Lord Crewe went to the Kitchener Hospital, where he spent some hours. He was greatly interested in the electrical appliances, which are very popular among the Indians. Every man, whether his case calls for it or not, begs to be allowed to be treated by electricity. They regard it as *jadu*, or magic, and certainly in many cases the treatment has had magic effects. Stiff, gnarled limbs have yielded to the treatment. In one room, occupied by some Sikhs who have come back badly wounded, Lord Crewe was received with a Sikh song of victory. Everywhere the men appeared in the highest spirits, and were eager to give their recent experiences of the Germans. York-place Hospital was next visited, and there Lord Crewe conversed with the Indian officers. One old Risaldar-Major of the 20th Deccan Horse, who had ridden in the wedding procession of the King and Queen, had an opportunity of expressing his wishes to Lord Crewe. Colonel Sir Walter Lawrence accompanied Lord Crewe on his inspection.

JAPANESE DEMANDS ON CHINA.

SIX POINTS SETTLED.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking in a cable dated March 31, states that considerable progress had been made during the past few days at the conferences between the Chinese and the Japanese delegates.

It is understood that six points have been definitely settled. China agrees to grant Japan:—

(1) Mining rights in Fengtien (Mukden) province;

(2) Preferential rights in respect of railway construction in Southern Manchuria;

(3) The transference of the administration of the Kirin-Changchun Railway to the Japanese for 91 years;

(4) The employment of Japanese police experts in Southern Manchuria, Eastern and Inner Mongolia, and also, if necessary, Japanese military, political, and financial advisers for Southern Manchuria.

(5) China undertakes not to pledge the duties and taxes of Southern Manchuria as security for foreign loans, and, if necessary, Japanese loans shall be negotiated for the provincial requirements of Fengtien.

(6) China has also accepted the request for freedom for Japanese to reside, own land and trade freely in the interior of Southern Manchuria, but the matter of judicial jurisdiction is not yet settled.

At the conference on March 31, no progress was made, China's suggestions for the withdrawal of Japanese extra-territoriality or the establishment of mixed courts in Manchuria being rejected. The Japanese are still pressing for the unconditional acceptance.

MR. BAHADURJI'S APPOINTMENT.

GOVERNMENT THANKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 23.

A meeting of the Poona Bar Association was held yesterday evening in Shanwar Wada for thanking the Government and the Judges of the Bombay High Court for the appointment of Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Barrister, as Advocate-General.

Mr. K. P. Gadgil, Barrister, as the senior member of the Poona Bar, presided, there being nearly eighty members of the Association present.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. L. J. Apte was carried unanimously:—

"The members of the Poona Bar unanimously resolved to authorise the Honorary Secretary to communicate to the Government of Bombay as also the Chief Justice and the Hon. Judges of the High Court of Bombay their deep sense of approbation at the appointment of an Indian Member of the Bombay Bar to the post of Advocate-General and they feel grateful for this recognising of the talents obtainable from among the Indian members of the profession."

It has also resolved to send a telegram congratulating Mr. D. N. Bahadurji the new Advocate-General.

Several speeches were made paying a tribute to the ability and sound practical sense of Mr. Bahadurji.

A GUNNER'S SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 26.

A soldier named Whitefoot, of the 69th Company R.G.A., while doing duty at Manora, shot himself through the head with his own rifle. Inquiry showed he committed suicide whilst temporarily insane.

WELLS KNOCKED OUT.

AMERICAN BOXER'S VICTORY.

The 20-round contest between Bombardier Wells (Heavyweight Champion of Great Britain) and F. Moran (America) was decided at the London Opera House, Kingsway, W.C., on the night of March 29. Wells was knocked out in the 10th round.

This was the most important boxing match that had taken place in London since Carpentier met Gunboat Smith at Olympia last July, and the size of the audience was a true indication of the interest taken in the event says "The Times." No matter what he does, Wells continues to be a magnet which attracts a huge crowd whenever he appears in the ring. This is probably due in a large degree to the inevitable uncertainty about him, which is at once the delight and the despair of all his critics. At his best this debonair giant, with his refined face and perfect muscular development, is the ideal combination of strength and skill, and his boxing is a delight to watch; at his worst one can only think of Kipling's line, "turns the bold Bombardier to a little whipped dog."

His opponent Frank Moran, the American ex-dentist, is built in a far heavier mould. He is of tougher fibre, and strong though Wells is, Moran is probably even stronger, but he is a much clumsier fighting machine, and lacks the ease and symmetry of movement of his rival. In actual measurements there was not much to choose between the men, but Wells had the advantage of a couple of inches in height and slightly more in reach.

THE CONTEST.

If anyone was present last night who had not seen Wells before, he had an excellent opportunity of seeing every kind of Wells, Wells the clever boxer, the sensation-monger, the winner, and the hopelessly beaten. The fight began in just the way that we have come to expect in connexion with this most erratic pugilist. Wells started nervously and, instead of boxing, tried to force the fighting and nearly got knocked out as the result. A heavy right-hander caught him beneath the right eye and he turned towards his corner shaken and dazed. Moran had a chance of finishing matters at once, but failed to land the coup de grace, and by the next round Wells had recovered.

This early contretemps seemed to steady Wells, for he now began to box in earnest, and clearly demonstrated—what everyone imagined would be the case—that at boxing he could do what he liked with his opponent. Again and again in the succeeding rounds Wells's straight left kept jabbing the American's face with irritating persistency. Light though these blows appear to be, there is a lot of weight behind them and they hurt.

As for Moran, he was the same slow, clumsy fighter that we saw in Paris—a hard hitter and tremendously tough, but no clever boxer should have had any difficulty in avoiding his deliberate onslaughts. Every novice in the audience knew when Moran was going to launch a series of windmill swings at the English champion and called out a word of warning. Very occasionally, when Wells forgot that he was there to box and not to fight, Moran would here land a ponderous righthander on the side of his opponent's jaw; and each time that this happened Wells was shaken. But so infrequent were these happenings, and so continually did Wells's straight left reach its mark, that the general impression was of a one-sided fight, with the Bombardier establishing a long lead in points.

And then came the denouement. At the beginning of the 10th round, Moran, probably instructed by that famous oll fighter, Charlie Mitchell, who was his principal second, made up his mind that it was time to begin to fight. And he fought—and won. Wells seemed to be paralysed into impotency; a heavy right swing to the jaw brought him down for a count of nine, he staggered to his feet, and received a well-directed finishing blow—quite heavy enough to put him down and completely out, without being in any way a brutal knock-out.

The words written after Moran's fight with Johnson still stand good—"Moran never was and never will be a champion."

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

AN ELECTION DECLARED NULL AND VOID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The general election of the Calcutta Corporation which took place on 23rd March last had its sequel in the High Court. In one hotly contested district, S. S. Basu got 126 votes and L.A.R. Boilard got 124 and the former was declared duly elected. Boilard moved the High Court against this declaration on the ground that three votes were recorded in favour of Basu of a voter who, on that day, was not in Calcutta and who did not empower any one to vote for him. Yesterday Justice Chaudhuri after examining that voter declared the election of Basu null and void and directed a fresh election in that district.

WILLINGDON MILCH CATTLE SHOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 26.

The Willingdon Milch Cattle Show at Belgaum, was opened this morning by Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner, S. D. Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, was among those who attended the ceremony. Mr. Chaugule, secretary of the show, gave an account of the year's work. Mr. Lawrence in declaring the show open, pointed out the directions of work for improvement of milk supply in Belgaum and emphasised the need of union and co-operation with the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments. About 150 milch cattle are registered for competition at the show.

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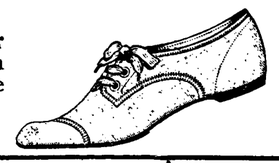

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High grade London Manufacture, stout leather soles and heels, suitable for taking spikes, as illustration.
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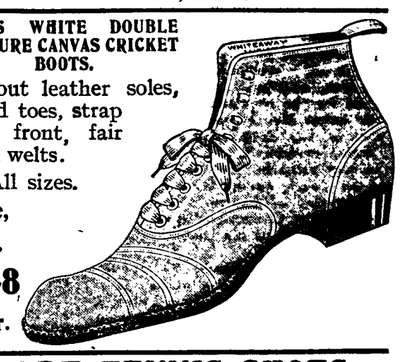

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Superior Double Texture White Canvas Tennis shoes with Derby Lace Fronts and finest quality chrome soles. American Shape toe. All sizes.
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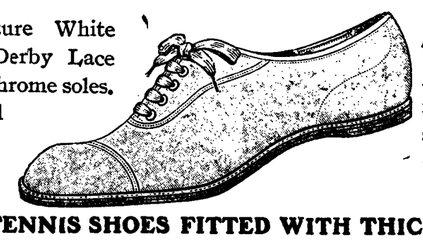

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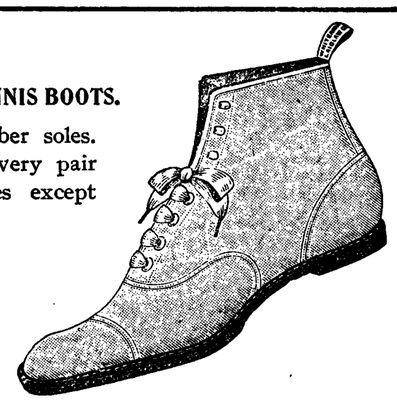

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HATRED OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN AMERICAN'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. David Gradwohl, an American subject, of San Francisco, who has just returned to London from a business visit to Germany, and is now on his way back to the United States, gave an account of his experiences to a representative of "The Times" on Mar. 27. Mr. Gradwohl is a toy buyer who is in the habit of travelling to Germany every year, and in the course of his journey this month went to Leipzig for the fair, and also visited Nurnberg, Sonneberg, and Berlin.

The dominant impression which Mr. Gradwohl carries back with him from the people whom he met is the pronounced and widespread anger with the United States. Of course the hatred of this country comes comes first—"How they hate England!" he repeated several times, But, after this unhappy land, the United States come a very good second. France they are ready to shake hands with, and Russia they regard as merely stupid and not worthy the attentions of a superior people.

Wherever I was introduced to a man (said Mr. Gradwohl) the first thing he sprang upon me was the reproachful taunt, "Ah! you Americans furnish ammunition to the Allies." That appeared to be the head and front of our offending. I got so tired of hearing this that I got out as quickly as possible. The atmosphere was so uncomfortable that, instead of spending 30 days in Germany, I was glad to get away after 13. Of these, two were spent in Leipzig and five in Berlin. The Leipzig Fair, by the way, was only a shadow of its former self, and was half made up of exhibitors. In normal times the fair is visited by upwards of 120 toy buyers from America; this year there were only seven. As to prices, everything had risen about 10 per cent. I felt they did not want any Americans around or anybody speaking English. If I could not have talked German they would not have spoken to me.

NO BREAD FAMINE.

So far as the strain of the war upon the manhood of the German Empire is concerned this acute American merchant did not see much evidence of it.

In Berlin, where he met a young man of 28 who had not yet been called up, life appeared to be quite normal. As to the alleged bread famine, he was entirely sceptical and disposed to ridicule the cry of starvation. The bread-tickets were merely an example of the prevision, careful looking ahead, and wonderful organization of the whole State machine.

GERMAN FAITH AND CONFIDENCE.

The faith of the Germans in what was told them in their own newspapers was pathetic. Greatly daring, Mr. Gradwohl tried to enlighten them about the real facts of the war, but they would not be enlightened. "Our newspapers tell us the truth," they said, one and all; "English and American papers lie."

Germans, while anxious to see the war ended, are still quite confident that it can only end in victory for them. Mr. Gradwohl attributes this assurance to their simple child-like faith in what the Government allow them to read in their own newspapers, the result of long discipline and the traditional habit of unquestioning submission to authority.

THE HUNT FOR GOLD.

Some interesting sidelights were thrown by Mr. Gradwohl on the eagerness to secure gold.

He stated that, if one goes to a theatre or cinema show and puts down a 20-mark piece, they will give you the equivalent value in paper and show you to the best seat in the house. Similarly, at a cafe, if you tender gold you will have returned you the value in paper and be treated to tea or coffee free. Lead, too, appears to be regarded as one of the precious metals, anything containing lead, even little lead soldiers, being held on to very tightly.

There was no great obtrusion of wounded in either Leipzig, Nurnberg, Sonneberg, or Berlin, and the presence of military in the streets was very much as usual, while the bearing of officers was as arrogant and offensive as in times of peace.

The women were, perhaps, the most determined about the prosecution of the war, one German lady declaring that they would fight to the bitter end. She was ready to hand over her gold, her precious rings, everything of value she possessed, to the Government to provide the sinews of war. Her rage against England, and, after England, against America was, however suggestive less of calm confidence than of the fury of desperation.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

DR. WILSON'S VIEW OF NEUTRALITY.

The special correspondent of the "Temps" at Washington cables an account of an interview at White House with President Wilson, who said:

"I am happy to see Frenchmen coming here to find out for themselves what is the state of public opinion in the United States. I am sure you will not think you have any reasonable cause to complain of that opinion. Certain definite questions, or special cases, as the legal term is, are sometimes regarded by the Press of both groups of belligerents as a proof that the American Government favours sometimes one side and sometimes the other. When one of these cases arises, both sides complain equally bitterly of the attitude of the Government. Does not this show that the United States Government is conscientiously following the rules of neutrality?"

"Both the Germans and the Allies may think at times that we are very particular and that our Government adheres to these rules too closely; but the war will not last for ever, and, when it is over, some countries will perhaps be very glad that we upheld the rules about which they are now grumbling.

"France will avoid the mistake into which nations and individuals engaged in conflict often fall—that those who are not actively with them are against them. As to my own feelings towards France, I have expressed them unmistakably in a letter to the President of the French Republic. You may rest assured that this letter fully conveys my sentiments."

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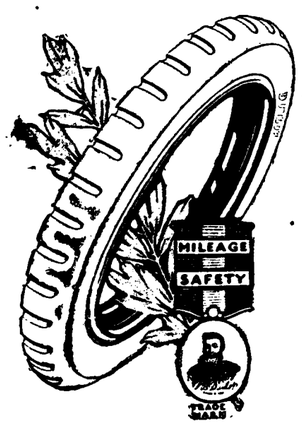

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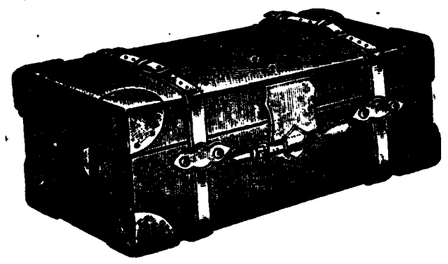

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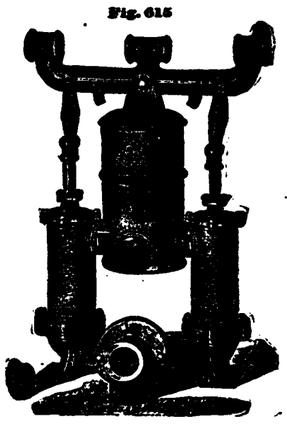
Fig. 615



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